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Algeria	400 Dr.	Israel	1,500 N.S.	Sweden	2,000 Kr.
Argentina	1,000 P.	Italy	1,000 L.	Switzerland	1,000 Fr.
Australia	1,000 A.	Japan	1,000 Y.	Taiwan	1,000 N.
Belgium	1,000 B.	South Korea	1,000 W.	Thailand	1,000 B.
Canada	1,000 C.	Soviet Union	1,000 R.	Turkey	1,000 L.
Denmark	1,000 D.	U.S.	1,000 \$	U.K.	1,000 £
France	1,000 F.	West Germany	1,000 M.	Yugoslavia	1,000 D.
Germany	1,000 G.				
Greece	1,000 D.				
Hong Kong	1,000 H.				
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Indonesia	1,000 R.				
Iran	1,000 R.				
Italy	1,000 L.				
Japan	1,000 Y.				
South Korea	1,000 W.				
Soviet Union	1,000 R.				
Sweden	2,000 Kr.				
Switzerland	1,000 Fr.				
Taiwan	1,000 N.				
Thailand	1,000 B.				
Turkey	1,000 L.				
U.K.	1,000 £				
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1985

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## U.S. GNP Grew at 0.7% Rate In First Quarter; Prices Rose

By John M. Berry  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy, battered by a flood of imported goods, grew at only a 0.7-percent rate in the first quarter of this year, according to revised estimates reported Tuesday by the Commerce Department.

Moreover, most of the 0.7-percent increase in the gross national product, which measures the nation's total output of goods and services, represented goods that went into business inventories. Actual final sales of goods and services to consumers, businesses and governments rose a minuscule 0.1 percent, the department said.

Mr. Ormer noted that consumer spending rose at a strong 5.2-percent rate in the first quarter after adjustment for inflation. In addition, he said, housing construction is rising again this quarter and federal purchases of goods and services, which fell because of an unusual drop in Pentagon spending, should be up, too.

Businesses also appear to have made most if not all of the necessary adjustment of their inventory levels to the slower rate of increase in demand, he said.

Mr. Ormer stressed that there was no reason to expect another quarter that would be so hard hit by a surge in imports.

Imports shot up at a 31.4-percent rate in the first quarter while exports fell at a 6.1-percent rate. That swing was almost enough to offset both the gains in consumer spending and a large shift by businesses from reducing their inventories to adding to them modestly.

Much of the trade problem is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## 3 Israeli Soldiers Return Amid Anger Over Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Three Israeli prisoners of war came home Tuesday amid bitterness over the release of 1,150 Arab prisoners and rights demands that a group of Jewish settlers being tried for anti-Arab terrorism also be freed.

The three Israelis were returned as part of an agreement under which Israel freed Lebanese prisoners and persons convicted of carrying out attacks against Israel. The agreement took three years to reach.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Trade Minister Ariel Sharon and the Jewish settlers themselves voiced distress at the trade and demanded that the settlers on trial be set free.

The issue could shake the coalition government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who is opposed to linking the prisoner exchange with the trial, according to a spokesman. Israeli radio said Mr. Shamir was prepared to bring down the cabinet over the issue. Mr. Shamir belongs to the Likud bloc and Mr. Peres to the Labor Party.

On the occupied West Bank, according to reports, Jewish settlers fired weapons in Hebron and Bethlehem in an attempt to disperse Arabs celebrating the homecoming of prisoners. There were no reports of injuries.

The Israeli military put roadblocks around Al Najah, Bir Zeit and Bethlehem universities on the West Bank to prevent violence. The trial issue involved 25 settlers who were arrested a year ago on charges of waging a three-year campaign of violence against Arabs.

The charges related to attacks

that crippled two West Bank mayors in 1980 and that killed three students at a university in Hebron in 1983. In addition, there were charges that some settlers had plotted to explode bombs on Temple Mount in Jerusalem, one of the holy sites of Islam, and had planted bombs on five Arab buses in April 1984. The bombs were found before they could explode.

Eight of the settlers have been sentenced, one to 10 years in prison. The trial of the remaining 17 has been completed in Jerusalem, but no verdict has been given.

Hundreds of Jewish settlers demanded the suspects' release Tuesday in a demonstration in front of the Knesset building in Jerusalem. In addition, Mr. Sharon said it was inconceivable that killers had been released while members of the Jewish underground remained in jail, Israeli radio said. Mr. Sharon said he was prepared for a crisis of the nine-month government over the issue.

Defending the exchange, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, a Labor Party member, said: "This is our way. This is the right way." But, he said, "the price is high."

Mr. Rabin was speaking at Hatzor air base, 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Tel Aviv, where the three Israelis landed early Tuesday. The soldiers, Hezi Shai, a sergeant, and Nissim Shalem and Yosef Gross, both privates, appeared fit as they left a white, unmarked Boeing 707 and were greeted with hugs and tears from their families. They had been captured during the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

At the air base, Mr. Rabin also said that if Israelis were kidnapped (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



A weeping Palestinian woman walks past a body covered with carboard in the Chatila camp.

## Death Toll at 85 in Beirut Fighting; Shiites Vow to Prevent Return of PLO

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Shiite Moslem forces battled Palestinian fighters on Tuesday for control of Beirut's three refugee camps. The toll in 48 hours of fighting mounted to at least 85 dead and about 550 wounded.

Nabih Berri, the leader of the Shiite Amal militia, said the Palestinians would not be allowed to reestablish control in southern Lebanon like they had before the 1982 Israeli invasion. He blamed Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, for starting the fighting on Sunday as a prelude to returning to southern Lebanon.

"We will not allow them to return," Mr. Berri said. If the Palestinians are defeated in the fighting between the two Moslem groups — most of the Palestinians are Sunnis — the last force challenging Shiite authority in West Beirut will be eliminated.

Pitched battles raged around the camps while a peace committee from the Palestinian forces and Shiite Amal militia met amid more calls for intervention by Syria, which has backed both Amal and some Palestinian factions.

In Amman, Jordan, Mr. Arafat asked King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to stop the fighting. Meanwhile, both Kuwait and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine called for Syria, which has more than 30,000 troops in Lebanon, to halt the fighting.

A company commander of the Lebanese Army's mostly Shiite Moslem 6th Brigade at the Sabra refugee camp said, "Our orders are to stay here to stop fighters getting in or out. Only armed Palestinian men are in the camps. They could fight to the death."

The International Committee for the Red Cross appealed Tuesday for a cease-fire in the three camps.

Sabra, Chatila and Bourj Barajneh, as the intense mortar and rocket fire stopped ambulances from evacuating more casualties.

The army commander at Sabra said that his 100 soldiers managed to push deep into two camps to police a truce Tuesday night but pulled out early Tuesday after the Palestinians mounted a counteroffensive.

Witnesses said Amal fighters followed the army into the two camps but were beaten back by the Palestinian forces.

"We are in control inside the camps," said an intercepted radio message from Palestinians in Sabra. "We are under heavy shelling and there are many casualties inside the camps. We are unable to reach many of them."

An Amal militiaman said, "We will get them. It may not be today but they are finished for good here." (UPI, NYT)

## U.S. Aides See Little Chance of Gorbachev Visit

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, is unlikely to come to the United Nations next fall, removing the occasion for an easily arranged meeting with President Ronald Reagan this year, according to informed sources.

A White House official said that "signals" that Mr. Gorbachev does not intend to travel to the United Nations soon were received in Vienna last week when Secretary of State George P. Shultz met with Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko.

Other sources made no reference Monday to the Shultz-Gromyko meeting but said they understood that a visit to New York by Mr. Gorbachev was not expected now.

"The situation has not changed substantially," the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Tuesday. United Press International reported from Washington.

The president has invited Gorbachev to a meeting, Mr. Speakes continued. "Gorbachev has agreed that a meeting would be useful. No decision has been made on timing or venue." He added that there was "no change in our position that the meeting should be held in Washington."

U.S. officials have emphasized in recent days that Mr. Reagan's invitation to Mr. Gorbachev refers specifically to a meeting in Washington. According to diplomatic protocol, officials said, it is the U.S. leader's turn to play host.

For several months the Reagan administration's working assumption has been that Mr. Gorbachev probably would come to New York in September or October for the UN General Assembly session, providing an easy opportunity for a limited meeting with Mr. Reagan in New York or a more extensive meeting of the two leaders in Washington.

On April 22, Viktor Afanasyev, the editor of Pravda, told Reuters in Moscow that Mr. Gorbachev would come to the United Nations this fall and might meet Mr. Reagan at that time. As recently as May 10, Mr. Reagan described a Gorbachev visit to the United Nations as "probable."

A UN official said that the "general impression" there, gleaned in

part from Soviet diplomats, had been that Mr. Gorbachev was likely to go to New York. But, the official added, no formal word has been received from Moscow.

In his May 10 news conference, Mr. Reagan tied an early meeting with Mr. Gorbachev closely to the UN appearance. Mr. Reagan said he had extended an invitation to Mr. Gorbachev that "if he was going to be here, the door was open for a meeting between us."

He added that "the ball is in his court, first, to decide whether he's coming here. And then, second, as to time and place for such a meeting if he is willing."

Following the six-hour Shultz-Gromyko meeting in Vienna last Tuesday, however, White House officials began to separate the question of a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting from that of a Gorbachev visit to the United Nations.

Deputy Secretary of State W. Webster said in a television interview Sunday that "it may well be that the Soviets are backing off a bit" from an early Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

## U.K. Drops Reservations On Eureka

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Britain has dropped its initial reservations about Eureka, a French-led project to develop European cooperation in high technology, mainly because London believes that Eureka is compatible with President Ronald Reagan's proposed Strategic Defense Initiative, French and British officials said Tuesday.

Participation by British industry and research establishments in Eureka will be encouraged, the officials said. "We share French concerns" about growing competition from Japan and the United States in high technology, a British official said. "There has been an evolution in our approach in more positive direction," he added.

The British shift on Eureka was expressed during a meeting Tuesday between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, and Roland Dumas, the French minister of external relations. Mr. Dumas said "we are very pleased" with the evolution in British thinking.

He added that he expected to continue discussions on Eureka with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, who starts a two-day visit to Paris on Wednesday. Mr. Genscher also was to meet with President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Laurent Fabius.

France has repeatedly rejected participation in the Reagan proposal in its current form. The proposal is for research on space-based defenses against missiles.

Mr. Genscher has expressed strong support for Eureka and warned that the Reagan proposal was blocking progress at the Geneva arms talks. Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Monday toned down his earlier endorsement of the Reagan proposal. There have been reports that other members of Mr. Kohl's coalition also have questioned participation in the U.S. program and have called for a European approach to it.

A senior West German diplomatic official said that an "important initiative," possibly a specific Eureka project, could be announced on May 28, when Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Kohl meet in West Germany.

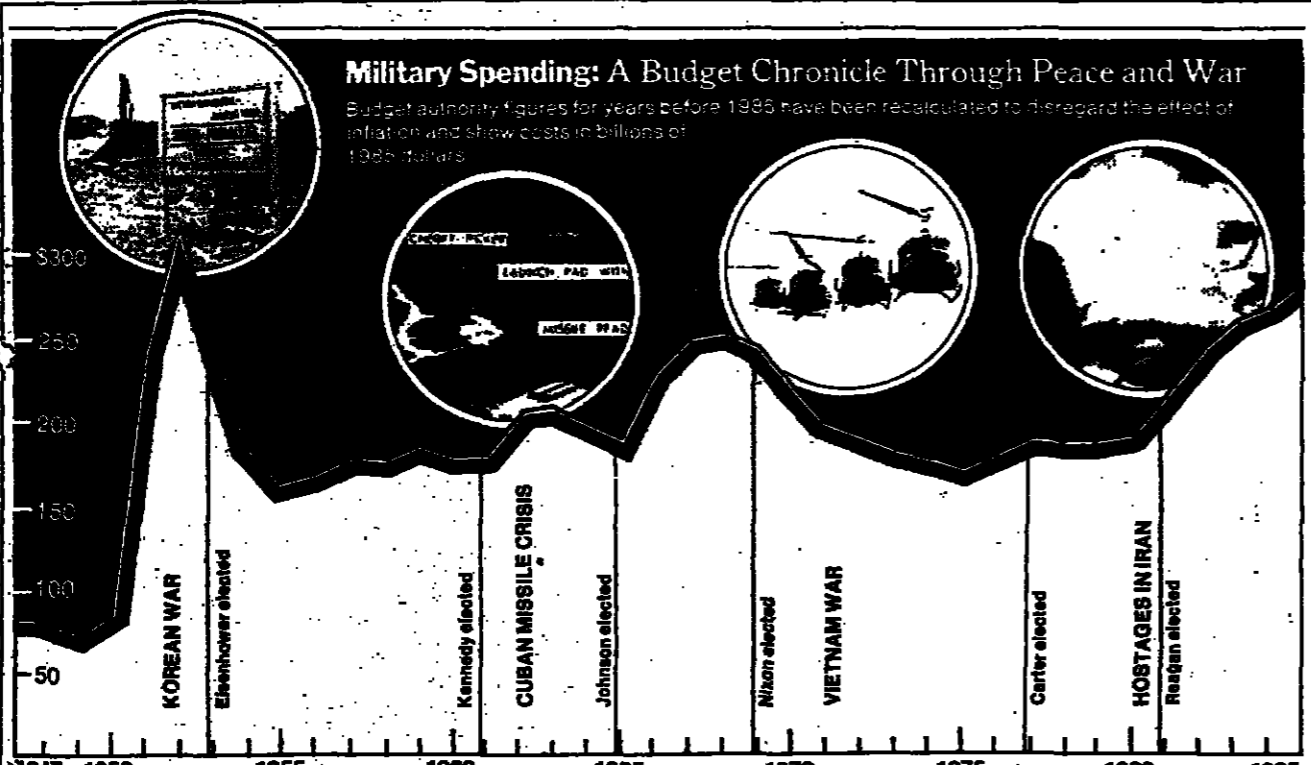
Mr. Mitterrand announced Eureka last month to give Europe an independent role in developing high technology that would be primarily civilian but with some military applications.

Eureka, which was announced as the Reagan administration was seeking commitments from its European countries for its project, was widely viewed as an alternative to the Strategic Defense Initiative.

French officials initially said that Eureka should concentrate on six areas of research: optical electronics, new materials, laser and particle-beam technology, artificial intelligence and fifth-generation computers.

British officials said that the talks between Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr. Dumas did not include the range or timing of British participation in Eureka.

Sir Geoffrey told Mr. Dumas that Britain still supported Mr. Reagan's initiative on research for space-based defenses and that he hoped a joint statement on European participation in it would emerge during a ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization next month in Lisbon. "The two projects are not mutually exclusive," a British official said.



## As Military Buildup Eases, U.S. Evaluates Spending

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A new political reality has begun to sink in at the Pentagon: The biggest peacetime military buildup in modern U.S. history is coming to an end, and the nation is asking whether it has been getting its money's worth.

After four years and appropriations of more than \$1,007,900,000,000 — that is, one trillion, seven billion, nine hundred million dollars — Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger says that he has resigned himself to supporting a level of military spending that he describes as "maintenance."

Both houses of Congress have, in effect, told him in recent days that he would fall considerably short of that because the popular mandate for higher military budgets has disappeared.

In Congress, there are deep disagreements about what a doubling of the annual military budget has accomplished, about who is to blame for the evident collapse of popular support and about how to curb spending without undermining national security.

By most accounts, the United States is a good deal better prepared to fight a war than it was in the spring of 1981, when the new Reagan administration charged that the nation's military machine was being starved into inferiority.

In interviews in Washington with military leaders, analysts and members of Congress,

the administration was widely praised for filling the armed forces' ranks with better-educated and more experienced soldiers, for beginning to rebuild depleted stockpiles of spare parts and ammunition, for rebuilding morale and dispelling a national sense of self-doubt.

But there are also pervasive questions about the arcane practices of the military

combat units, the modernization of equipment and combat readiness.

The budget office added that, because of "important limitations" in the data, it could not say "whether the defense buildup has been worth the cost."

But Senator Lawton Chiles, a Florida Democrat who has been leading Senate efforts to freeze military spending, said that, on the basis of the report, that question "has to be answered in the negative."

In many categories of weapons, which have consumed the largest portion of the buildup, Soviet advantages that Mr. Weinberger found alarming four years ago have become even widened. Instead of buying more weapons, the military has sometimes bought more expensive and more complex weapons, or the same weapons at higher prices than planned.

The bills for these weapons will continue to fall due for years.

What worries many experts is that, as military budgets are now restrained, these accumulated debts will drain off the money needed to pay for the people, ammunition and spare parts to keep the weapons in service.

"The worst thing that could happen," said Senator Dan Quayle, an Indiana Republican who is a member of the Armed Services Committee, "is to spend all of this money and then in 1988 see you guys writing stories about how the American military is a paper

tiger. That is presently the road we are on." Some critics of Mr. Weinberger, and, in private, some of his colleagues and supporters, say that if this happens, the administration will have mainly itself to blame.

They say that by championing the military budget while other programs suffered and the deficit ballooned, by insisting on vast increases rather than rallying support for more modest, sustained growth, and by force-feeding money into a system that was bound to waste some of it, the administration invited a backlash that might have been avoided.

One architect of the buildup, a senior administration official, said: "No administration in recent history has been more supportive of the military. Given all that, it would be an ironic twist if part of the administration's legacy is that it squandered the mandate to rebuild the military."

By the time President Jimmy Carter left office in January 1981, military spending had begun to pull gently out of its post-Vietnam trough.

After the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the taking of American hostages in Iran, polls taken in 1980 and early 1981 showed that 60 percent of the American electorate believed that military spending should be increased.

Mr. Carter left behind a budget that pro-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



Casper W. Weinberger

## Navy Cancels Contracts Of General Dynamics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy, accusing General Dynamics Corp. of "brazen" and "improper" business conduct, stopped the processing of up to \$1 billion in new contracts Tuesday pending reforms in the company's dealings with the Pentagon.

Navy Secretary John Lehman said at a news conference that he also would cancel two existing contracts worth a total of \$22.5 million and would fine General Dynamics \$676,283 for giving gratuities to retired Admiral Hyman G. Rickover.

General Dynamics, the nation's third largest defense contractor, had \$6 billion worth of Pentagon business in fiscal 1984.

Mr. Lehman rejected a recommendation by the Pentagon's inspector general that the top officers of General Dynamics be barred from doing work with the Defense Department because of evidence they lacked "business integrity and honesty."

"I do not see sufficient grounds that would make debarment of individuals an appropriate response," he said. "What we find is a pervasive corporate attitude that we find inappropriate to the public trust."

Mr. Lehman also sent a letter of censure to Admiral Rickover for accepting the gratuities from 1961 to 1977, many at the instigation of the admiral, and said receiving the gifts were "clearly unethical and possibly illegal."

He said the navy would "hold off further processing" of pending contracts with General Dynamics' Electric Boat Division, including a planned contract to build the nation's next half-billion-dollar Trident submarine, and with the Romona Division, which makes missiles for the navy.

Mr. Lehman said the total amount of new contracts being processed is between \$600 million and \$1 billion. None of the contracts has yet been signed.

To get the process started again, he said, General Dynamics would have to establish "a rigorous code of ethics for all General Dynamics officers and employees with mandatory sanctions for violations," rework and resubmit millions of

dollars in requests for overhead payments that have been questioned by the navy, and settle those disputes.

Mr. Lehman said he hoped the process would take only a few weeks.

He charged that General Dynamics has an attitude "that is based on maximizing profits without regard for the public trust."

Tuesday's move was the government's latest action against General Dynamics. For several months, the company has been under fire from the Pentagon and Congress for improper billing practices, gift-giving and other irregularities.

The Pentagon is withholding \$308 million in payments to General Dynamics for expenses tied to weapons contracts until the claims can be audited. Previous claims included charges for kenneling a corporate officer's dog and other expenses found to be frivolous by government officials. (AP, UPI)

### INSIDE

■ Palestinians freed in a prisoner exchange with Israel were welcomed back to towns in the West Bank. Page 2.

■ Nicaragua announced that the Soviet Union has agreed to supply 80 percent to 90 percent of its oil needs this year. Page 2.

■ Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was given a lavish official welcome in Moscow. Page 3.

■ Pope John Paul II is a man of many roles. Page 3.

■ The United States and the Soviet Union agreed to lift some obstacles to trade. Page 5.

■ Opinion polls gain influence in Poland. Page 6.

### BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Carl C. Icahn's investing group, which owns 25 percent of TWA stock, is offering \$446 million for the rest. Page 11.

■ A key British economic index fell 0.7 percentage points in April, the fourth consecutive monthly decline. Page 11.

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## In Himalayas, Video Games

### West's Intrusions Worry Ladakh Buddhists

By William Claiborne

LEH, India — Never mind that there is electricity for only four hours a day, and that when the town's only diesel generator is working, video game parlors have come to Ladakh, one of the loftiest and most remote of inhabited places in the world.

Also, designer jeans, comic books and restaurants with names like Dreamland and New Gaytime have arrived. Adventurous hikers who withstand hypoxia, or oxygen deprivation, to reach ancient Buddhist monasteries at altitudes of 15,000 feet (nearly 4,600 meters) complain about litter along mountain paths and crowds of tourists at

the remote temples they thought had been the first to discover. Ladakh, on a plateau between the Himalayan and Karakoram ranges, the highest in the world, is still far from being spoiled by Western travelers. Evidence of 20th century life is just beginning to intrude on the Tibetan culture of the region.

Some Buddhist leaders are beginning to express concern, however, that the situation could soon change for the worse.

According to local legend, when an airplane landed here for the first time in 1948, using a dirt strip, Tibetans brought hay to feed it.

### Finland Leader in London

LONDON — Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland arrived Tuesday for his first official visit to Britain, during which he will hold talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. British sources said the talks would focus on East-West relations, disarmament and trade.

Also, according to legend, a father pointed to jeeps being unloaded and told his son that the "babies" would grow wings and fly like the "mother" that brought them in. Until less than a decade ago, Ladakh was beyond reach to ordinary foreign travelers. The road to Leh from Srinagar, the capital of Jammu and Kashmir, is under heavy snow seven months a year. In 1979, Indian Airlines began flying in tourists, making a spectacular approach through narrow passes

and landing on a crude, sloping runway. In the first year, the opening of the air route raised foreign tourism from 9,000 to 13,000 visitors. The numbers now average about 12,000 a year, slightly more than the total population of Leh. Except for American and European backpackers and the occasional video game room, most of Leh still resembles a village produced by 19th century visitors.

There are some subtle changes, however. Merchants from the Kashmir Valley have moved to the town, opening antique and souvenir shops in narrow alleys off the main street.

Some young residents have discarded the colorful traditional costumes, including stope-like hats worn by women, in favor of Western fashions.

Eating habits have also changed, with restaurants and home cooks turning increasingly from traditional Tibetan dishes to Kashmiri-style or even Western food.

One Buddhist religious leader who worries about Ladakh is the Lama Lobzang, who as a young monk spent 11 years meditating with a guru in a cave overlooking the Indus River.

"I am deeply against opening Ladakh to tourists," he declared to a visitor. "There may be some economic benefit but only a handful of people will gain, and many of them are Kashmiris."

"Culturally and religiously, it is very unfortunate," he said. "Everything is changing. The atmosphere 10 years back was different."

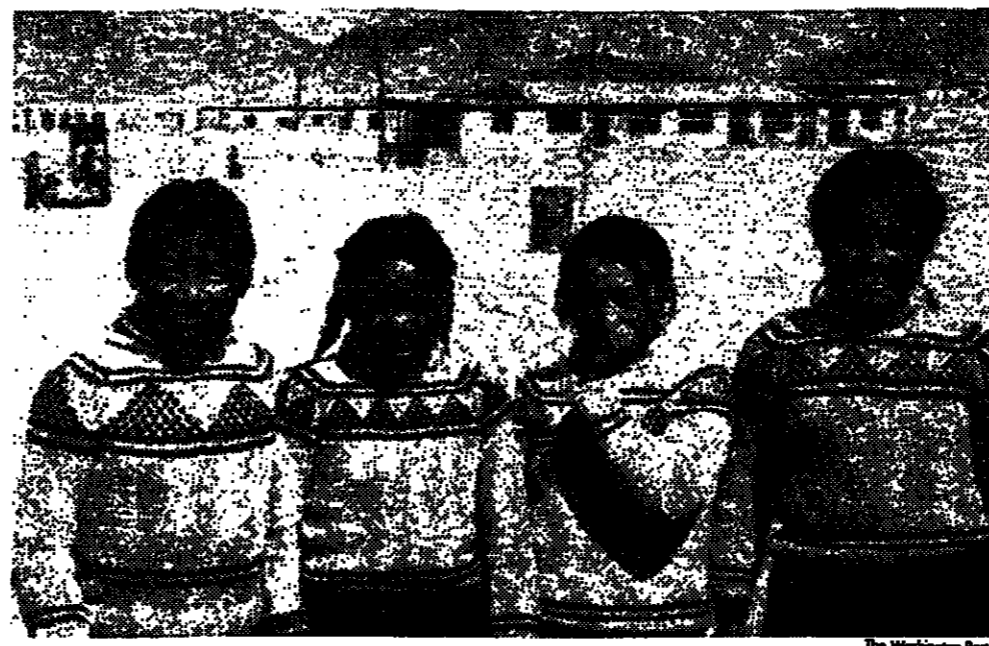
He complained that Western influence on Ladakh's youth was undermining religious values to the point where many people say "perhaps" they are Buddhist.

The character of monasteries, he added, has changed because backpackers and other tourists are allowed to stay in them overnight.

The lama insisted tourism in Ladakh should be sharply curtailed, as it has been in Bhutan, which also borders Tibet.

Ladakh's chief Buddhist monk, Lama Khusok Bakula, complained that the tourism has led to increasing theft of religious artifacts from monasteries and other holy sites. Many of the stolen objects, he said, are sold in the bazaar by Kashmiri Muslims dressed as Buddhist Ladakhis.

However, Ladakh's top official, District Commissioner S.S. Kapur, disagreed with the religious leaders. "I am one of those who believe tourism must come to Ladakh," he said. "It shouldn't be maintained as a cultural museum. Maybe tourism has speeded up change a little. So people are wearing jeans a little earlier. But change in the people as a whole is gradual, and I don't think we should stop it."



Refugee children from Tibet learn English and Indian languages in Leh.

## Ortega Says Moscow Will Provide Most of Nicaragua's Oil This Year

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has announced that the Soviet Union has agreed to supply 80 percent to 90 percent of Nicaragua's oil needs this year.

Mr. Ortega, who returned to Nicaragua on Monday from a 25-day trip to Moscow and 12 other European capitals, did not mention any other specific accords, saying, "The statistics are not necessary now." But he is known to have reached aid agreements with Yugoslavia, Italy and Finland.

In addition, he said that all the countries of the Soviet bloc, each of which he visited, would provide raw materials, consumer goods and food to Nicaragua.

Mr. Ortega said his last stop had been Cuba, where he met with President Fidel Castro. Havana also was his first stop after leaving Nicaragua on April 26.

He said on arrival in Managua that he was not bringing news of "abundance or bonanza." But, Mr. Ortega said, his requests for help had brought "a response that is going to help the people of Nicaragua confront our difficulties." His trip, he added, had prompted official and public demonstrations of solidarity with Nicaragua throughout Europe.

"None of the countries we visited, despite telephone calls or messages from President Reagan, joined the boycott," Mr. Ortega said, referring to the trade sanctions that the Reagan administration imposed against Nicaragua this month. He said that the sanc-

tions were aimed at the "economic strangulation" of Nicaragua.

The country's oil needs are estimated to be 12,000 barrels a day. Venezuela and Mexico have been its main suppliers, but Venezuela ended shipments last year and Mexico has all but halted supplies because Nicaragua is unable to make even reduced payments.

As a result, Mr. Ortega said Monday, he was forced to seek other sources. "The trip to Moscow was fundamentally a response to Nicaragua's vital need for an oil supply," he said.

In Yugoslavia, which Mr. Ortega described as "a nonaligned country, not a member of the Socialist community," an agreement was signed for "cultural, educational and scientific-technical cooperation," according to the official Sandinista newspaper *Barricada*. It was the first agreement between the two governments.

Finland agreed to provide \$10 million in aid to Nicaragua over the next three years, and Italy committed itself to helping Nicaragua build a second unit at a geothermal power plant.

The existing unit, to which Italy made substantial contributions, saves Nicaragua \$50,000 daily in energy costs, according to the Italian ambassador in Managua, Arigo Lopez Celly.

### Honduran Assails Congress

President Roberto Suazo Cordova of Honduras, opening a meeting with President Ronald Reagan in Washington, said Tuesday that U.S. congressional rejection of aid to anti-Sandinista rebels in Nicaragua was a victory for communism.

The Associated Press reported.

"What the American Congress and the American people should remember," Mr. Suazo said, "is that 24 hours after the request by President Ronald Reagan was rejected by the Congress, that President Daniel Ortega was in Moscow saying hello to Chairman Gorbachev of the Soviet Communist Party."

"I think that everybody recognizes" that the vote "was a victory for President Daniel Ortega and for the Communist Party," Mr. Suazo said.

He said that the Nicaraguan government had "placed the most obstacles" of any Central American government in the path of a peaceful settlement of the region's conflicts.

Mr. Reagan said he was "encouraged" by Mr. Suazo's remarks.

### Restriction on Trade Office

Canada will not permit Nicaragua to use its new trade office in Toronto to circumvent the U.S. embargo on goods going to Nicaragua, the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, Joe Clark, told the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, on Monday, the *Los Angeles Times* reported from Washington.

But Mr. Clark said that Canada disagrees with the Reagan administration's attempt at economic isolation of the Managua government. Canadian businessmen would move vigorously, Mr. Clark said, to sell Canadian goods to Nicaragua as substitutes for the U.S. products blocked by the embargo.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### NATO Plans for Soviet War by 2000

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — NATO's military committee announced Tuesday the approval of a key planning document that foresees a possible successful Soviet conventional attack on Western Europe by the year 2000.

General Cornelis de Jager of the Netherlands, chairman of the committee, said the so-called Conceptual Military Framework would be submitted to defense ministers of 14 allied countries at a two-day meeting beginning here Wednesday.

Military sources said it forecast that measures already initiated by Moscow could give it within 15 years the capability to launch a full attack on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization without necessarily having to risk nuclear retaliation or full Western reinforcement. The danger of a "blitzkrieg" with little or no warning was increasing because of gradual, sustained technological and tactical improvements in Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces, they said.

### Filipino Guerrillas Fight Near Manila

MANILA (Reuters) — The Philippine Army fought a gunbattle Tuesday with at least two suspected Communist guerrillas in a Manila suburb in the closest such encounter to the capital on record, the Philippine News Agency said.

A sergeant and a civilian were killed and two soldiers wounded in the five-hour battle with the suspected members of the New People's Army in suburban Quezon City, it said. The guerrillas escaped.

The news agency said soldiers cornered a suspected guerrilla liquidation squad in an apartment in the city's residential district, but the guerrillas fought their way out through heavy fumes from smoke bombs and tear-gas grenades.

### Iraq Resumes Bombing Iranian Cities

TEHRAN (AFP) — After a six-week break, Iraq resumed bombing economic targets inside Iran on Tuesday with air raids against an industrial zone in Ahwaz, the capital of Khuzestan, and two oil fields in Lorestan province, the Iranian news agency IRNA said. No casualties were reported.

In Baghdad, a military spokesman said the Iraqi Air Force had bombed an electrical network in Ahwaz and two oil pumping stations, one south of Khuzestan and the other at Dizful.

The spokesman said Iraq would continue bombing "economic targets across Iranian territory."

### Ex-U.S. Navy Officer Arrested as Spy

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Agents of the FBI have arrested a retired U.S. Navy warrant officer and charged him with espionage, saying he had tried to pass classified documents to unidentified agents of the Soviet Union.

The FBI said Monday that the suspect, Chief Warrant Officer John Anthony Walker Jr., 47, retired, of Norfolk, Virginia, had obtained the documents from his son, Michael Lance Walker, 22, a petty officer assigned to the aircraft carrier *Nimitz*. He was arrested Monday. A navy spokesman at the Pentagon said he did not know whether the younger Walker was under arrest.

The prosecutor said the classified documents were mostly reports on the movements of Soviet submarines and surface ships. It said that a Soviet national "was in the rural Maryland area where agents saw a plastic bag containing classified documents dropped from Mr. Walker's car. It said the agents recovered the bag. The prosecutor in Baltimore, where Mr. Walker was held without bond after being arraigned Monday, said that with the documents was a letter apologizing for the "limited quantity" of material.

### UNESCO Head Wants to Dismiss 300

PARIS (AP) — The director of UNESCO said Tuesday that he must dismiss 300 of the organization's 2,800 employees because the U.S. withdrawal has left insufficient funds to pay them.

Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow told the executive board that \$20 million in a working capital fund will not cover the payments due the employees of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. His comments about staff reductions came as he presented a \$363.7-million budget for fiscal 1986-87 to the board.

Most Western nations on the board already have said that the fund should be reduced by \$5 million to reflect the withdrawal of the United States, which had provided 25 percent of UNESCO's budget. The United States pulled out Dec. 31, arguing that UNESCO had an anti-Western bias, spent too much and was poorly managed.

### For the Record

The United Nations Security Council unanimously approved a six-month extension Tuesday of the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force, which serves as a buffer between the Syrian and Israeli armies on the Golan Heights.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius promoted Edgard Pisani, France's high commissioner and special envoy in the Pacific island of New Caledonia, to the rank of minister for New Caledonia on Tuesday. Mr. Pisani had been sent to the territory when trouble broke out between separatists and settlers. (AP)

## U.S. Economic Growth Cut To 0.7% Rate in First Quarter

(Continued from Page 1)

attributed by economists to an overly strong U.S. dollar on foreign exchange markets. If the dollar, which has been declining, "comes down substantially more, then '85 could be a much better year than '84," Mr. Ortner predicted.

Meanwhile, the Labor Department reported that consumer prices rose 0.4 percent in April, with more than half the increase due to higher prices for gasoline and home heating oil. Food prices, on the other hand, fell 0.2 percent after being unchanged in March.

The increase in the consumer price index was slightly less than the 0.5-percent rise in March. However, over the last three months, the consumer price index has risen at a

4.9-percent annual rate, the fastest in more than a year.

The acceleration in inflation was also reflected in the Commerce report, which showed prices, as measured by the GNP implicit price deflator, rising at a 5.6-percent rate instead of the 5.3-percent rate reported earlier.

The implicit deflator measures quarter-to-quarter changes in the composition of the mix of goods and services produced by the economy as well as changes in prices. A separate fixed-weighted index that is not affected by changes in that mix rose at a 4.6-percent rate, an upward revision from 4.4 percent.

In the fourth quarter of 1984, the implicit deflator rose at a 2.8-percent rate and the fixed-weighted index at a 3.6-percent rate.

## In a West Bank Town, Joy Erupts As Prisoners Are Released by Israel

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

NABLUS. Israeli-occupied West Bank — Shimmering in the late afternoon sun, a lone jeep belonging to the Israeli Border Patrol appeared at the top of a rise in the highway as it slowly approached Nablus from the north.

As the jeep passed the roadblock that had been set up hours earlier by Israeli soldiers, hundreds of Palestinian men and youths who lined the highway erupted in cheers. Close behind the jeep came two

long taxis, each carrying about six men who smiled, waved and held their fingers in a V-for-victory sign. It was just after 5 P.M. on Monday and the first of 605 prisoners released from jails in Israel and the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip had reached freedom in the complex prisoner exchange that took place on the West Bank, on the Golan Heights and in Geneva.

In all, Israel released 1,150 prisoners in exchange for three of its soldiers captured in Lebanon in 1982. Some crossed the border into Syria at Quneitra. Others were flown to Geneva and transferred to planes that took them to Libya.

But the majority of the prisoners were gathered at the Jnaid Prison

just north of Nablus, and at jails in Ashkelon and the Gaza Strip, where they waited through most of the day Monday, before the exchange was completed in Geneva and the signal was given to return them to their homes in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza.

After the taxis came buses carrying more prisoners, each preceded by a border police jeep in carefully spaced intervals. As each bus passed the roadblock, there was a similar eruption of chanting, cheering and euphoria.

As the border police shouted through loudspeakers that the highway had to be cleared, Palestinian youths leaped toward the buses, hanging on to the open windows to ride a short distance with some of 290 prisoners who were freed here.

Meanwhile, men and boys crowded into automobiles to follow each bus carrying friends or relatives who had been spotted from the side of the highway. The buses made their way slowly through the congested streets of Nablus, while thousands of residents watched the scene from balconies, open windows and street corners.

Some reunions of families took place immediately, as men embraced each other on the streets. Other prisoners were taken to Hebron, Ramallah and other West Bank towns, to the Gaza Strip, and to Arab villages inside Israel.

Israel has engaged in prisoner exchanges before, but the release of

## Israelis Return Amid Anger on Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

in efforts to secure the release of more Palestinians, he would recommend rounding up freed Palestinians who remained in Israel or the occupied territories.

Two deeply held principles of the Israeli government seemed to come into conflict in the prisoner exchange: Never negotiate with terrorists because it encourages more terrorism, and never let Israeli soldiers languish in Arab prisons no matter what the exchange terms.

What seemed to make this clash of principles all the more disturbing to many Israelis was the large number of Palestinians released who had been convicted of some of the most notorious acts of terror in the history of Israel. In addition, there was the fact that instead of sending the Palestinians out of the country, as in all previous exchanges, Israel agreed to allow them to go back to their home villages.

"You don't exchange soldiers for murderers of the worst kind," said Azzel Barak, who watched as Mohammed Shubaki, a Palestinian who killed his son's daughter-in-law in the West Bank in 1980, was freed.

Japanese Guerrillas Greeted Kozo Okamoto, a Japanese guerrilla who had been freed from a life sentence for the 1972 Tel Aviv airport massacre, was carried shoulder-high by Libyan crowds on his arrival in Tripoli on Monday night, Reuters reported.

Mr. Okamoto, 37, was the only survivor of a three-man Japanese guerrilla group that killed 26 people with machine-gun fire in an airport near Tel Aviv.

A plane carrying 394 prisoners had been exchanged in Geneva was greeted in Tripoli Monday night by crowds carrying olive branches, witnesses reported.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

## U.S. Aide Seeks Likely Landmarks

Who picks out the buildings to be designated National Historic Landmarks? Carolyn Pitts, 61, a senior architectural historian for the National Park Service, One evaluates the sites of major historical events and another chooses recreational sites. Miss Pitts is the only one who studies buildings for their architectural significance.

On a recent tour of New York state, Miss Pitts picked, among others, the Albany City Hall ("its exterior was designed by H.H. Richardson, though I wasn't crazy about the interior") and the Julia Howard Bush Memorial in Troy ("yet another of those wonderful Greek Revival buildings").

Her recommendations, once they are approved by an advisory board of experts, go to the secretary of the interior for a final decision.

What does Miss Pitts look for? "There's no one thing," she said. "It is one of the few surviving works of a major American architect? Is it relatively unchanged from when it was built? Is it a rare gem in proportion and scale?"

"Mostly," she said, tapping her stomach, "you know her, in the gut, as soon as you see it."

**Short Takes**

The job of postmaster in the wealthy New York suburb of Old Greenwich, Connecticut, has gone begging for six months, apparently because the salary is not up to the neighborhood. The job pays \$25,000 in a community where million-dollar estates far outnumber the few houses that sell for less than \$150,000. Federal law requires the postmaster to live in the postal district he serves. An assistant postmaster is filling in.

The White House recently invited six reporters to a briefing by Donald T. Regan, the chief of staff, and David A. Stockman, the budget director, on budget cuts being proposed by the administration. What was it about these six that merited such special treatment? All, it turns out, were scheduled to appear on television panel shows during the next weekend.

Wild turkeys, virtually wiped out in New Jersey, New York and New England by the time of the Civil War, have returned in force with the conversion of

farms to woodland over the past 100 years. About 75,000 new birds, the Northeast, wildlife biologists say, and with relative impunity. Far keener than their dumb, docile and plump barnyard cousins, wild turkeys are the wisest of game birds and the most difficult to hunt.

## Ticker-Tape Parades: Greetings by the Ton

The ticker-tape parade remains New York's sincerest form of greeting for heroes or celebrities, but the reduction of paperwork brought on by the computer age and the sealed windows of modern skyscrapers have combined to reduce dramatically the tide of paper thrown in the streets.

Charles A. Lindbergh was greeted with a veritable blizzard



Charles A. Lindbergh

of tape when he returned from his solo trans-Atlantic flight in 1927, and another 1920s celebrity, the late Duke of Windsor, who was then the Prince of Wales, recalled hearing loud thuds as his open car glided up Broadway: some greeters got so carried away they were throwing telephone books.

Although diminished, ticker tape parades still produce tons of waste paper, and the New York Sanitation Department's day-after-noon report is almost as established a tradition as the parade itself. Earlier this month, the Vietnam veterans' parade produced 468 tons of shredded paper, substantially more than the 325 tons for the American Olympic medalists last August, but well short of the record of 5,438 tons set by the World War II victory parade in August 1945.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

## Man of Many Roles, John Paul Manages To Remain Himself

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — Few people are as determined to be themselves as Pope John Paul II. Yet there are few leaders in the world who manage to be so many different people in the course of a day.

Nothing brings this home more than a papal journey. In the last 10 days, John Paul has shifted back and forth, from laughter to gravity, from sternness to conciliation, from the role of parish priest to the responsibilities of high statesmanship.

Here is the pope on the stump: It is John Paul in a hard hat in front of a grimy steel plant in Luxembourg, and it is John Paul grinning as he hid behind a mask given to him in Belgium as a birthday gift.

It is the pope listening with obvious impatience, his eyes flashing anger, his forefinger over his upper lip, as a Dutch Roman Catholic complained that the church should be more open to women, divorced people and homosexuals. It is the pope beaming and gesturing to a crowd of young people, almost transfixed by his acclaim.

The different faces are matched by different messages. Monday afternoon, the pope spoke to the European Community in tones of Spenglerian pessimism, denouncing a world gone awry.

"We find ourselves confronted with the moral and spiritual decline of mankind, particularly visible in your countries," John Paul said. "It is as if human beings see life as a game, that is, whenever they are not seized with despair."

It would be hard to be more pessimistic about the state of humanity. Yet Monday, the pope spoke lyrically of the relationship between art and faith at the Our Lady of Grace Church in Brussels. "Anyone who believes, loves and hopes as a true Christian enters a new world," John Paul told a group of artists. "Similarly, this can be said of anyone passionately involved with art, for which God gave him taste and talent."

These are, of course, opposite sides of the Christian message: sin and salvation. But concern with one or the other often seems the pope himself, making John Paul a remarkably unpredictable visitor.

Nothing brings John Paul to life like crowds, especially crowds of children, and especially cheering crowds that include children. Vatican schedulers sometimes give the pope more time when he is to see children, knowing that he will tar-

ry. And John Paul, who was once an actor, enjoys giving encores.

On Sunday in St. Lambert Square in Liege, the pope delivered a brief address punctuated by repeated cheers from a crowd of at least 5,000.

John Paul's aides were ready to rush him on his way, but the crowds kept cheering. "John Paul, come here!" a group of youngsters shouted. The pope turned toward the crowd and grinned: Unable to resist the cheers, he remounted the platform. The din grew.

"It would be much better to see each and every one of you personally," (Loud cheers) "But then I would have to prolong my trip to Belgium." (Even louder cheers) "I'd like to kiss all the children." (An uproar) "But you do that at home for me tonight." (Laughter and applause.)

Smiling broadly, the pope thanked his hosts, waved and left them clapping and shouting for more.

That was in Belgium, where John Paul's approach worked as it was supposed to. But in the Netherlands last week, the rules of papal visits were cast aside. The Netherlands was a country that did not seem at all happy to have the pope around.

The opposition of the liberal Dutch Catholics was expected by the Vatican, and so in some ways could be dismissed. "A substantial proportion of the Catholics in Holland are not really Catholic, they're

## Pope, in Belgium As He Ends Tour, Hears Criticism

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Pope John Paul II listened to calls again Tuesday for liberal reforms in the Roman Catholic Church, during the last day of a three-nation visit in which strong challenges have been made to Vatican teaching.

A student leader at the Catholic University of Louvain, Veronique Oruba, criticized the church ban on contraception and abortion, contentious issues that have marked the 11-day pastoral tour of the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Belgium.

"Some of your positions regarding the people of Latin America and the theology of liberation surprise us," she said.

Miss Oruba, reflecting previous criticism by Catholic intellectuals of the pope's alleged European bias, said that people in his native Poland, no less than in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Chile, were fighting for fundamental values of the church.



Pope John Paul II

Calvinists, they're Protestants," said a high Vatican official, noting that only 40 percent of the Netherlands is Roman Catholic.

Yet public-opinion polls show that on many issues, notably the sexual ones, Catholics in overwhelmingly Catholic Belgium agree with their Dutch co-religionists. So why the difference?

A reporter for a Catholic news agency offered this answer: "The Belgians think they're sinners, and so they're trying to walk between the lines. The Dutch believe they're saints, and so they want the lines moved."

In fact, the Belgians quietly said many of the things that the Dutch had said with more fanfare. At event after event, there always seemed to be a polite, respectable-looking woman asking that women be given a bigger role in the church or calling for greater moral tolerance on sexual issues.

What stunned and outraged some Vatican officials even more than principled opposition was the willingness of some Dutch to heap ridicule on the head of the 800-million-member Roman Catholic Church.

There was the comic book depicting the pope as fat and hypocritical. A popular television show ran slapstick routines making fun of his traveling pope. And the most startling departure from the kind of greeting he is accustomed to was a song called "Pope Yopie," itself a term of derision. The tune climbed to near the top of the charts in the Netherlands, and this was one of the verses:

My name is Pope Yopie  
I happily travel round  
And always when I arrive  
I spontaneously kiss the ground.

It is not known whether John Paul ever heard the song.

Kissing the ground posed real problems for the pope when he arrived in Belgium, divided as it is by fierce linguistic conflicts between Flemish-speaking Flemings in the north and French-speaking Walloons in the south.

John Paul arrived at an airport firmly in Flemish territory and kissed nothing at all for fear of angering French-speakers. Instead, he traveled to Cinquantenaire Park in Brussels and kissed ground officially certified as bilingual.

## Sunday Opening of Stores in Britain Approved Despite a Tory Rebellion

The Associated Press

LONDON — British government plans to abolish restrictions on Sunday trading and allow all stores to open have been approved by the House of Commons despite a rebellion by 26 Conservative legislators.

The House voted 304-184 Monday night to approve a report ordered by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government which recommended ending the Sunday trading restrictions.

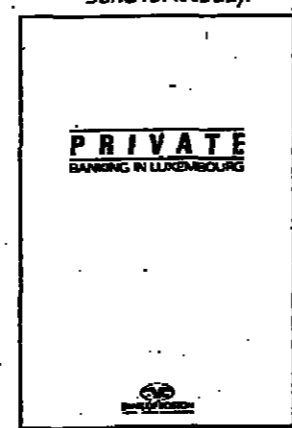
The government is expected to introduce legislation to enact the report's recommendations later this year.

The 26 Tory rebels ignored strict instructions by their party's floor managers in the House to back the government and voted against the report's recommendations. They fear that lifting restrictions will endanger Britain's traditional Christian Sunday.

Under a middle of laws dating back at least 500 years, some items can be sold on Sunday and others cannot. For example, it is legal to sell cigarettes, whiskey, girls' magazines and bread but illegal to sell Bibles, meat, tea, powdered baby milk or bars of soap. As a result, most stores are shut Sundays.

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## Pan-Asian Security Meeting Urged By Gorbachev in Talks With Gandhi

By Dusko Doder  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The new Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, called Tuesday night for a pan-Asian security conference to reduce tensions on the continent. He said "the people of Asia are not less interested in ensuring peace and peaceful cooperation than those living in other parts of the world."

Mr. Gorbachev made the proposals in a dinner speech honoring the visiting Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi received a lavish welcome earlier in the day when he arrived here on his first official foreign visit since taking office last October.

Mr. Gorbachev sharply criticized the United States for its military policy and for its alleged interference in the affairs of Third World countries. He said India, the current chairman of the nonaligned movement, could play "a very important role" in the process that would lead to an all-Asian security conference.

He suggested that apart from India, the Soviet Union and China would be key players in such an Asian forum from which the United States was presumably to be excluded.

Several regional Asian security initiatives "and, in some measure Europe's experience," Mr. Gorbachev said, may lead to a "common, comprehensive approach to the problem of security in Asia and a possible pooling of efforts by Asian states."

Diplomatic observers here said the idea of a pan-Asian security conference was not new but that Mr. Gorbachev for the first time spelled it out in greater detail. His proposal was seen as an effort by Moscow to seize the diplomatic initiative in Asia.

The Soviet leader indirectly blamed the United States for much of the difficulties in the Third World. Commercial and strategic interests, he said, have led "imperialist powers" to interfere in internal affairs of other countries and declare their "sphere of vital interests" without even asking the opinion of these nations.

He also renewed criticism of President Ronald Reagan's plan to develop a space-based missile defense system.

**Strong Soviet Ties**

Earlier, Steven R. Weisman of The New York Times reported from New Delhi.

Mr. Gandhi, who initially struck many diplomats as potentially pro-Western in outlook, has embarked on a campaign to strengthen ties with the Soviet Union and reassure the public of his devotion to socialism.

Political commentators in New Delhi said the prime minister deliberately chose Moscow for his first major trip overseas since taking office in October.

Next month, he is to visit the United States to meet with President Reagan.

A succession of senior U.S. officials have visited India recently, each praising Mr. Gandhi for his steps to ease government control of the economy. Others have noted with satisfaction that Mr. Gandhi seemed to have stepped up the attempt to diversify the purchases of military weapons so that India no longer relied exclusively on the Soviet Union.

Yet for all these moves, many

experts cautioned against any feeling in the West that Mr. Gandhi would reorient basic Indian policies away from support of Moscow on many issues.

"This euphoria in the West is absolutely dangerous," said Bhabani Sen Gupta, a specialist on the Soviet Union at the Center for Policy Research in New Delhi. "It is bound to lead to disappointment. Rajiv Gandhi will build upon Indo-Soviet relations as the first foundation of his foreign policy."

Moscow has granted India many concessions and incentives. The major Soviet-Indian economic accord, for instance, permit India to pay in rupees. In the military area, India has been given billions of dollars in other concessions, enabling it to buy MiG fighter-bombers and reconnaissance planes, tanks, helicopters, transport planes, artillery, frigates and missiles.

Experts agreed, however, that Soviet-Indian friendship is based on far more than trade and military assistance. Even Western diplomats acknowledge that it is rooted in a shared vision of what should be the proper strategic balance in South Asia.

The main point of the Indian-U.S. disagreements has been Pakistan, India's chief rival in the region and, for the last five years, America's chief friend there.

Today, U.S. military aid for Pakistan, which amounts to \$1.6 billion, is regarded by Indian officials as a major threat.

To the annoyance of U.S. diplomats, Mr. Gandhi has kept up the practice of his mother of vehemently criticizing U.S. aid to Pakistan.

He has gone even further, denouncing U.S. covert assistance to the rebels in Afghanistan as creating instability in the region. Aides to the prime minister argue that helping the Afghan insurgents only suffices the resolve of the Russians and even raises the threat of their retaliation against Pakistan.

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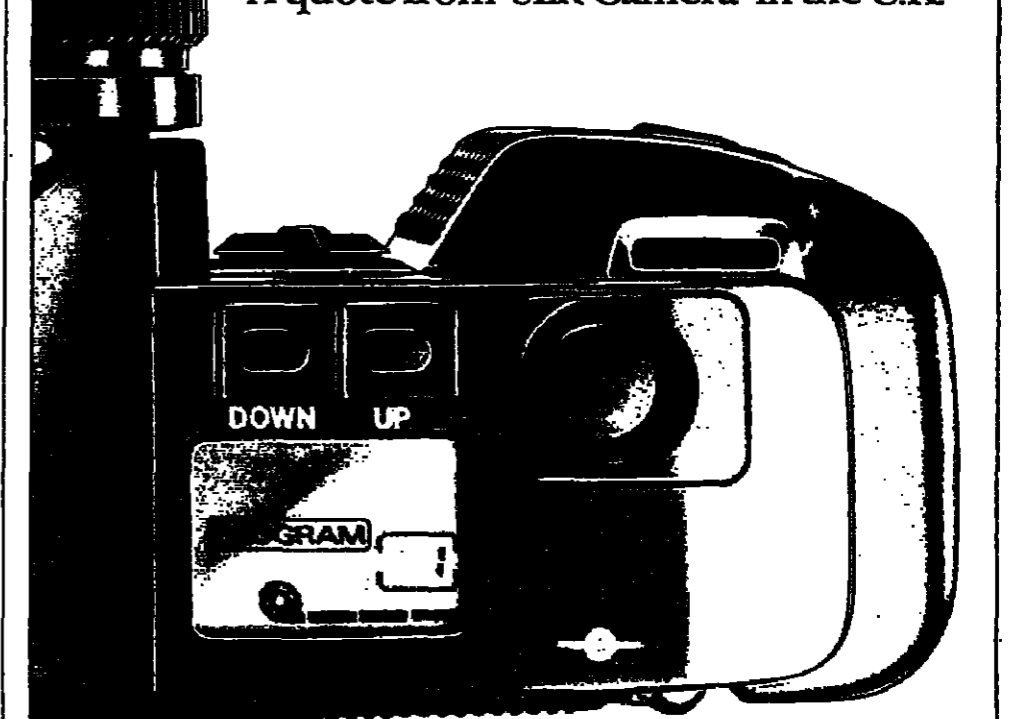
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Defense Under Review

This is one of those truly interesting times in Washington when the policy and political content of a transcendent issue — defense — are under review. No longer is defense being treated chiefly as a response to international threat. Its advocates are being forced to justify their claim, against strong civilian counterclaim, for short budget dollars. Congress has accepted a broad requirement for slowing down the Reagan administration's military buildup. The administration has accepted only a tactical requirement to slow the buildup for one year. In the difference lies much grinding political conflict to come, but that is all right. There is little worth arguing about more.

Despite the truly disturbing disorder of the Reagan buildup, there is no denying the benefits it brought in power and confidence. At some point, however, there was bound to be an application of the brakes. President Reagan had raised military spending to a level double that of 1979. He had also made it possible for others to press the questions now coming to the fore. How should defense and economic considerations be meshed? How can the United States ensure it has the defense it needs?

Currently the first question is in the spotlight. With one eye on the budget deficits and the other on a range of procurement scandals and Pentagon management maneuvers, Congress is deciding at what rate defense should grow. (Even if there is a freeze and no inflation increase, the money in the pipeline will keep spending rising through the '80s.) The issue has come down to a fairly narrow one. The Democratic House and the Republican Senate are divided over whether the Pentagon's inflation adjustment should be eliminated; the House thinks it should be, the Senate that it should not.

The Senate bill looked to us like a pretty sound and hefty cut, a sufficient one. But this presumably will now be negotiated.

We think the administration has a fair point when it says that others, friend and foe, would draw weighty conclusions from the spectacle of a too-precipitate U.S. retrenchment. But they would also draw weighty conclusions from the spectacle of America settling in for the long haul at a level at once relatively high and, most important, politically sustainable. In either event, President Reagan has lost the control on the defense issue that he enjoyed throughout his first term. This argument is going to be resolved in and by Congress.

That leaves open the question of how America gets the defense it needs. Unfortunately, few people are looking at it. The administration conducted its buildup without showing that it had fully thought out a plan for the use of resources or the accumulation and application of forces. Its policy came down to: More. What justification there was for this approach in the earlier phase eroded as the years passed.

As it happens, Congress is much better equipped to think in terms of budget numbers than in terms of military missions to be performed and forces to be designed and produced and deployed to serve those missions. A few legislators — among them Sam Nunn and Les Aspin — are of a mind and a competence to think about defense as defense, and not simply a budget-cutting exercise. They have to draw Congress into a dialogue with those in the administration who have a taste for rigorous defense planning. Even at the new peak that may be becoming the Pentagon's budgetary plateau, that is the urgent need.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Those Troubled Banks

In Maryland, the next stage of the struggle with failed savings and loan associations will be an investigation into possible fraud and theft. But the troubles of S&Ls in Maryland and throughout the country go far beyond the few spectacular cases in which there is evidence of financial crime. The fundamental reason for their distress is that the traditional S&L, whose principal business is mortgage lending, is not well adapted to survive high and unpredictable interest rates. The isolated cases of illegality are having extraordinary reverberations because of the strain on the whole financial industry. The public responsibility here is, above all else, to protect and guarantee the depositors' money.

The most spectacular collapses of the past several months have taken place among privately insured S&Ls in two of the six states that permitted private deposit insurance. But even among the federally insured S&Ls there has been a dramatic death rate in recent years. At the end of 1980 there were 4,002 federally insured S&Ls; currently there are about 3,100. Of the 900 that have disappeared, most failed or were quietly merged out of existence because they were in serious trouble. That kind of trouble is not limited to S&Ls. Nationwide, about 35 banks have failed this year.

In Maryland, the immediate question is protecting the depositors — first, the depositors in the S&Ls that have collapsed, and beyond that the depositors in those institutions that will be forced out of business because they are not able to meet the standards for federal insurance. Governor Harry Hughes, to his credit and the state's, has accepted a broad responsibility for funds that most depositors thought, mistakenly but understandably, were insured by the state. Are the taxpayers going to have to make good all of those losses? It would be far better to let banks from other states come into Maryland and buy those troubled S&Ls where they are willing to do it.

Meanwhile the White House refuses even to acknowledge that anything needs to be done for or about the financial system — except, of course, further deregulation. Most of Congress is uneasily aware of a need for legislation, but neither of the banking committees is making much progress toward the broad reconsideration of the financial rules that is now essential. Institutions that take deposits from the public have special obligations. In their scramble for growth, some of them seem to have lost sight of those obligations. The events in Maryland, like those earlier in Ohio, are a warning.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Letting Philadelphia Burn

More than a week has gone by since Philadelphia authorities bombed the militant group MOVE in an operation that left 11 dead and 53 homes reduced to shells. Yet the crucial question remains unanswered: Why did Philadelphia firefighters wait an hour and a half before trying to contain the fire?

Mayor W. Wilson Goode and other city officials offer changing and contradictory answers. For five hours, the authorities blasted the MOVE house with 640,000 gallons (2.4 million liters) from a water cannon in an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge the militants' rooftop bunker. The police finally decided to destroy the bunker with a bomb dropped from a helicopter. Whether that was sensible can be debated. There is no debating that a fire ensued, apparently accelerated by inflammables stored in the MOVE house. Firefighters stood

by for more than an hour as the blaze spread up and down the street. Why the delay?

At first, the fire commissioner said he did not want to subject his firefighters to gunfire. But that danger was not a factor earlier in the day, when they used the water cannon.

Then the police said the fire had been allowed to burn in order to destroy the bunker. Why did that require standing by as all the other houses were destroyed?

Over the weekend the fire commissioner offered yet another answer: The police had prohibited streams of water that might obscure their view of the MOVE house — hardly a good reason to sacrifice a neighborhood.

The burning question remains: Why did Philadelphia firefighters wait an hour and a half before trying to contain the fire?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Qadhafi's Visit to Khartoum

Colonel Qadhafi in Khartoum, embracing Sudan's new ruler, calling for the overthrow of Arab "reactionary regimes" and predicting that the Egyptian one would be the first to go; such must have been the content of the average nightmarer suffered by the Egyptian president, or by the Sudan desk officer at the American State Department, as recently as two months

ago. Yet now that the nightmare has come true, insiders profess to find it reassuring. The visit occurred at two hours' notice; he [Colonel Qadhafi] must have been self-invited.

The present rulers of Sudan have impressed Western officials as moderate, honest and sensible men. But their political experience is limited. In Colonel Qadhafi they have chosen a diabolical table companion.

— The Times (London).

## FROM OUR MAY 22 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: America's High Cost of Living**  
NEW YORK — While economists are investigating the advance in prices of commodities, and particularly the necessities of life, and disputing about the cause, a commission of the Legislature of Massachusetts settles the matter in a report of 100 pages. Free traders lay the blame upon tariff and trusts. Manufacturers declare the rise is due to excessive profits of the middleman. Railway managers assert that the farmers and the railroads are innocent and that retailers are responsible for the increase. Doubtless all these are factors in the increased cost of living, but the greatest is one which most persons dislike to consider, and that is the extravagance of the American people, of which the extravagance in government expenditures is merely a reflex incident.

**1935: Hitler's European Peace Plan**  
BERLIN — In a speech before the Reichstag (on May 21), Chancellor Adolf Hitler outlined in thirteen points the positive contribution that Nazi Germany is willing to make toward maintaining peace in Europe. They may be summed up by saying that the Reichsthrüster promised Germany's cooperation in a collective system provided she was admitted on a basis of equality. The Führer began by criticizing the rest of the world for its incomprehension of the Nazi revolution. "The ideas of National Socialist Germany have nothing in common with the chauvinist patriotism of the old bourgeois Germany, or with the international tendencies of Marxism," he said. "It rejects the idea of Germanization which appeared poisonous to bourgeois minds."

## In Forgotten Laos, the Pain Goes On

By Roger Winter

WASHINGTON — Ten years ago Tuesday, U.S. forces withdrew from Laos. The event was overshadowed by the fall of neighboring South Vietnam and Cambodia. Today, Laos is still a country ignored. Yet the suffering of its people is very real.

It is controlled by Vietnam, with all the trappings of satellite status: Soviet and Vietnamese advisers and perhaps 40,000 Vietnamese troops, more per capita than Cambodia.

There are still political prisoners in Laos, more per capita than in the "re-education" camps of Vietnam.

The Hmong and other highland people of Laos are still targets of repression, though systematic military suppression is decreasingly needed against the hill people.

The Father Lao communist government — and in particular the Vietnamese presence, which is seen by Lao and hill people as proof of the irreversibility of the regime — has generated the highest number of refugees per capita of any Indo-chinese country.

In January, Thailand insisted a policy of interdicting and pushing back newly arriving Lao asylum-seekers, including Hmong. Thai officials say the lessened willingness of the United States and other Western nations to resettle refugees leaves them little choice, given their many serious problems, and that

many Lao now entering Thailand are economic migrants.

Refugee advocates have pressured Thailand, the Reagan administration and others to ensure implementation of a valid screening process. Such a process, removed from the Mekong River and involving United Nations participation, would ensure that refugees such as those recently released from re-education camps would not be pushed back to jeopardy in Laos, but rather would receive at least temporary refuge in Thailand.

Despite promises from various officials, no such screening process is in place. Target dates for implementing such a process have been postponed repeatedly. There is no detailed agreement as to how screening will be done and by whom, nor how the safety of those "screened out" will be ensured if they are returned to Laos. U.S. officials, working with their UN and Thai counterparts, have not satisfactorily resolved the issue.

A central reason for remembering Laos 10 years later is to promote understanding about the refugees from that country — about 150,000 of them — in the United States. The Hmong and other highland refugees (as well as the rela-

tively small number of Lao in the secret forces) arrived in the United States assuming their fighting role would be known and appreciated. Instead they encountered the final irony of the secret war: Their unique contribution had gone unknown and unheralded.

Recently I visited a California town with a substantial Hmong community. There was an air force base near town. Nobody there I talked to realized the Hmong had formed the on-the-ground rescue net for air force flyers during the war years.

Ten years ago, when they were forced out of Laos, the Hmong and other highlanders sought to settle together on the land in Southeast Asia or elsewhere. Disoriented and dispersed across the United States despite their desire to remain together, the Hmong and other highlanders who come to America should receive better support. The first step is improved recognition of their war role.

One of the best ways to demonstrate recognition of that role is to ensure that the Hmong and other real refugees from Laos again have access to asylum in Thailand.

The writer is director of the United States Committee for Refugees. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## The Reagan Approach To Radical Regimes

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — President Reagan's policies toward what he sees as the communist threat in Central America have been consistently hard-line, as reflected by his decision to impose a trade embargo on Nicaragua. Yet he has shown much greater flexibility in dealing with radical regimes. Has this brought results? The picture is varied.

Libya: Secretary of State Alexander Haig, in his early speeches, called Libya the prime example of the danger of international terrorism. Americans were asked to leave Libya. Imports from Libya and U.S. high technology exports to Libya were banned. Two Libyan aircraft were shot down by U.S. jets over the Gulf of Sidra. The United States increased military aid to Libya's neighbors.

What was the effect? For a year or two, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi limited his military involvement in Chad; he apparently halted the targeting of Americans for assassination; and he halted the attempts to assassinate Libyan dissidents abroad.

But the pause was short-lived. In the summer of 1983 Libya was back in Chad and in 1984 attacks on Libyan exiles began again. There were

allegations of Libyan mining of the Red Sea and of an intent to bomb the Aswan Dam. Meanwhile, American policy had become less confrontational. It seemed to make little difference. Hot or cold, Colonel Qadhafi continued his maverick behavior.

Iran: Mr. Reagan came to power partly because he capitalized on what was considered to be Jimmy Carter's soft approach to Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini. Yet once in office the Reagan administration has been relatively relaxed, seeing some value in the regime's fanatical aversion to Iranian nuclear weapons. Despite evidence of Iranian complicity in the terrorist attack against U.S. targets in Lebanon, Iran, like Libya, has gone its own way, seemingly oblivious to U.S. policies. If Mr. Reagan had been tougher would Iran have behaved differently? It is doubtful.

Afghanistan: Mr. Reagan has continued President Carter's policy of giving undercover military support to the rebels. However, he ended the grain embargo against the Soviet Union. To that extent his policy is softer. Diplomatically, the United States has been passive, leaving the running to Pakistan and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Indochina: Again Mr. Reagan has picked up where Mr. Carter left off. Although committed to the removal of the Vietnamese-backed regime in Hanoi, he has been no more successful than Mr. Carter in achieving it. For want of an alternative policy he acquiesces in Chinese support for the deposed murderous regime of Pol Pot, which holds legal title to Cambodia's seat in the United Nations.

Apparently he has decided not to channel arms to the other elements of the resistance led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann. This would draw the United States in deeper than it wants to go and perhaps lead to new U.S. confrontation with Vietnam. Again, Mr. Reagan prefers to leave the main responsibility for pressuring the Vietnamese to regional powers.

Southern Africa: Unlike in other parts of the Third World, the Reagan administration has pursued a policy of diplomatic engagement, working for a settlement in South-West Africa, or Namibia; a nonaggression pact between Mozambique and South Africa; and a ceasefire between South Africa and Angola.

Although the administration toughened the U.S. stance on some points, in other ways it has shown remarkably little ideological concern about the Marxist makeup of the Angolan and Mozambique governments. In 1983, relations with Mozambique were restored to the ambassadorial level and the United States encouraged Mozambique to join the International Monetary Fund. The United States has not funded Jonas Savimbi in his struggle to topple the Angolan government.

Can any conclusions be drawn from all this? Mr. Reagan's Third World policies, although tougher around the edges, have not over time been sharply different from Mr. Carter's. Only in Nicaragua have they been continuously confrontational.

Even with the Namibian question, the U.S. demand that the Cubans leave is not an extreme position; Mr. Reagan accepts that it has to be part of a deal whereby South Africa's threat to Angola is removed and free elections under UN auspices are held in Namibia.

One thing is clear. During Mr. Reagan's tenure Moscow's behavior has been extraordinarily subdued in Third World trouble spots. In a strange way a modus vivendi seems to have been arrived at. Nothing is boiling up or getting out of hand, except perhaps in Nicaragua.

This is no mean achievement. But what the secret is, it is difficult to divine. A loud rhetoric combined with a soft policy application? Perhaps. Or could it be that Moscow has been too bound up with its own succession troubles and too bogged down in Afghanistan to give Washington the usual hard time?

International Herald Tribune.

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## For Updating the U.S. Chemical Arsenal

By John Glenn, Barry Goldwater, Sam Nunn and John Warner

The writers are members of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Senators Glenn and Nunn are Democrats; Senators Goldwater and Warner are Republicans.

WASHINGTON — This week the Senate will again confront the issue of whether to modernize the U.S. inventory of chemical weapons. We want everyone to be clear as to what the issue is, and what it is not.

First, the issue is not whether America should or should not have chemical weapons. We already have them, and so do the Russians. And until a treaty can be negotiated for a complete and verifiable ban on chemical weaponry (an initiative we strongly support), we believe that few Americans would favor a policy of unilateral disarmament in this area.

Second, the issue is not whether to develop a new type of chemical weapon or a more lethal one. At present, the U.S. chemical deterrent is either stored in bulk or deployed in what are called "unitary" munitions; shells in which the chemicals are already mixed and, therefore, highly toxic. But bulk-stored chemicals cannot be delivered and thus obviously are not a credible deterrent. For their part, unitary shells are inherently dangerous, since any accidents or leakage from them could easily result in a major catastrophe, not only for the military personnel handling them but for nearby communities as well.

Fortunately, another kind of chemical shell is available. In the "binary" shell, the toxic elements are kept separate until the projectile is fired. Because the chemicals are harmless until mixed, leakage or damage to the shells does not present a hazard. The issue that Congress soon will decide is whether to keep the chemical deterrent in the old and increasingly dangerous unitary canisters or whether to put it in the new, safer binary shells.

Another common misconception is that by moving to binary munitions, America would be increasing its stockpile of chemical weapons. Just the opposite is true. Under the Senate Armed Services Committee proposal, for every binary weapon added to the U.S. inventory, the equivalent of four unitary weapons would be destroyed. So not only would America have a safer deterrent, but it would also reduce the size of its chemical stockpile by 75 percent in the bargain.

In the past, some have argued that possessing chemical weapons provides no real deterrence. We believe that history indicates otherwise. Since World War I — when the Allies produced and employed poison gas only after the Germans used it first and on a massive scale — instances in which warring nations have possessed chemical weapons (World War II, Korea, Vietnam) have resulted in neither side's using it. But in cases where only the Russians or their allies

have possessed chemical weapons (Afghanistan, Southeast Asia), there is strong evidence that these arms have been used. If hostilities should ever break out in Europe, no one can say with certainty that the Russians would use chemical weapons against the United States or its allies. But in our view, that gamble is simply not worth taking, especially since a quick escalation to nuclear weapons would likely result if the West lost the bet.

A final argument often advanced against modernizing U.S. chemical weapons is that doing so would seriously hinder efforts to reach an agreement for their abolition. But this argument ignores the fact that the Russians summarily dismissed the draft treaty the United States proposed at Geneva last year on this subject. It also ignores the fact that America's self-imposed, unilateral moratorium on chemical weapons production has now lasted for 16 years without any reciprocal Soviet action. And it ignores the historical truth that the Russians negotiate seriously only when there is no advantage for them to do otherwise.

We are keenly aware that the position we advocate entails a clear political risk for those who support it. But we also believe that our position is the right position.

The Washington Post.

## How America Can Rebound Against the Japanese

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It has been six years since Ezra Vogel, the Harvard professor, published "Japan As Number One," a book that, perhaps more than any other, analyzed and defined the emerging threat from the Far East to America's dominant position in international trade.

I remember reading it and being skeptical about its dire forecast. But everything that has happened since has confirmed Mr. Vogel's judgment.

Now, in a year in which the U.S. trade deficit has reached such heights that the United States has become a debtor nation, Mr. Vogel has written a new book, "Comeback," published by Simon & Schuster.

As its title implies, Mr. Vogel's ultimate message is optimistic. But the first half of the book, explaining why "the American response to the Japanese challenge has thus far been woefully inadequate," is scary.

Simply doing what Americans have been doing, he makes clear, will see the competitive advantage sliding in Japan's direction. He draws a chilling picture of a world in the 1990s in which Japan has extended its domination from autos and other manufacturing areas to high-tech industries and services including banking, engineering and personal needs.

Although the Japanese are dominant in this scenario, even they cannot enjoy the spectacle of a United States forced to resort to protectionist measures, higher taxes and ever more repressive policy tactics in a vain attempt to deal with the devastating economic and social consequences of its competitive decline.

But Mr. Vogel's purpose is not to demoralize Americans. His message is that the United States can pull itself back into a healthy position, not by aping the Japanese, but by learning from its own successes.

Mr. Vogel expands on the themes of his earlier book in profiling the techniques of the Japanese for building their maritime and machine-tool industries, reviving the economy of Kyushu after the decline of its coal mines, and moving into computers.

He argues that the United States has comparable models of success. Mr. Vogel's examples are the space program, the expansion of agricul-

ture exports in the 1950s and 1960s, the postwar private housing industry, and the development of the North Carolina Research Triangle.

Linking the four, he finds common elements for an "American-style competitive strategy" that is something other than mimicking Japan. These paragraphs express his view:

"Competitiveness is the combined result of all the national qualities and policies that help people and companies perform at more effective levels. Success will not come primarily from legislation or reorganization but from wholehearted efforts of government, business and labor working toward

common goals. Better national competitiveness draws on better educational standards, more dedicated workers, and more successful management. It is helped by a predictable economic environment and the lower cost of capital that gives companies greater leeway to consider long-term results. It is therefore affected by savings rates and budget deficits and requires effective monetary and fiscal policy.

"It is helped by strong companies led by effective managers. But to deal with complex issues that require national coordination, there is no alternative to developing a selective industrial strategy. The government is already involved because public interests are at stake; the only question is how to improve that involvement."

He offers specific suggestions for dealing with strategic industries and those harmed by foreign competition, for expanding trade and for improving the development and commercial application of new technologies.

Many of his proposals are familiar; some are controversial. But after reading this book, you cannot avoid thinking that these issues deserve far more attention than do MX missiles or aid to Nicaragua.

These issues have to be at the forefront of budgetary, defense and tax policy, for they are, quite literally, survival issues for the United States.

This challenge will be met only by a nation whose government is ready to face its responsibilities. If President Reagan is looking for a fight worth winning, this is the fight.

The Washington Post.

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## As Arms Buildup Eases, U.S. Asks if It Got Money's Worth

(Continued from Page 1)

posed an increase of 10 percent after allowing for inflation.

But the military advisers to the president-elect had bigger plans. William Schneider Jr., a key member of Ronald Reagan's national security transition team who became the associate director for national security at the Office of Management and Budget, recalled that the group identified these five priorities:

- A major renovation of the nuclear arsenal.
- A restoration of combat forces that had been widely depleted as a result of Vietnam.
- An expansion of the navy and of air transport to project power into remote areas in line with what the new administration described as a "global commitment."
- A sweeping program to modernize nonnuclear weapons.
- A heavy investment in communication systems.

From the beginning, Mr. Weinberger was less the architect than

trouble that the industry had spending the money pumped into it. The Defense Department has a record \$280-billion "backlog" of money appropriated by Congress but not yet spent.

Many critics led by a cadre of conservative Republicans in Congress, argue that in its haste to spend, the Pentagon had little time to police. They say it allowed excessive overhead charges and unregulated profits.

Recently the Pentagon has taken a more aggressive public stance against major contractors. The General Dynamics Corp. saw \$244 million in payments withheld as restitution for alleged overbilling. The General Electric Co., after its fraud indictment, was temporarily barred from contracts, and following its guilty plea could be forbidden to bid on new defense contracts for three years.

So far, these efforts seem to have done little to restore diminished confidence in the Pentagon's ability to spend wisely.

the area of highest spending — weapons procurement.

Spending for nuclear weapons has grown fastest, nearly tripling since 1980. The administration revived the B-1 bomber, spent heavily on the little-noticed area of command and control systems and inaugurated a research program aimed at inventing defenses against nuclear missiles.

Critics, like William W. Kaufmann of the Brookings Institution, a private research group, say these programs amount to wasteful excess. For example, Mr. Kaufmann argues that cruise missiles can penetrate Soviet air defenses better and more cheaply than the B-1 and that submarine-launched missiles make the land-based MX a white elephant.

The administration counters that it has passed the best test of success: the Soviet Union returned to Geneva to discuss limiting nuclear arms.

In so-called conventional forces, the pace of modernization has been erratic, with much of the buildup still in back orders.

One striking feature of the buildup, the Congressional Budget Office found, was a trend toward costlier weapons.

For example, the budgets for aircraft went up 75 percent, but the number of planes bought went up less than 9 percent. The budget for missiles went up 91 percent but only 6 percent more missiles were purchased. The Pentagon bought 30 percent more tanks, but spent 147 percent more to do it.

But one reason more weapons were not bought is that in the first two years of the administration, the "unit cost" of many weapons soared above Pentagon estimates.

In the last two years, costs for these weapons have remained steady. But Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, the senior Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, predicted that a variety of weapons programs nearing production would crowd the budget and lead to higher prices across the board.

In Congress, the feeling is widespread that an unacceptable share of the buildup is diverted either by wasteful buying practices or inadequate strategy.

Members of Congress say there are several reasons the tide has turned against military spending, among them reports of waste and the intransigent tactical style of Mr. Weinberger.

Foremost, however, is the U.S. deficit of \$200 billion, which has set military spending in competition with domestic programs.

Mr. Weinberger prefers to think that his department is, in a sense, a victim of its own success.

"Our own achievements have made it more difficult to continue doing what we need to do," he said. "There's a perception that you've done a great deal, spent a lot of money — correct, we have — and it's hard, then, to say why we haven't finished."

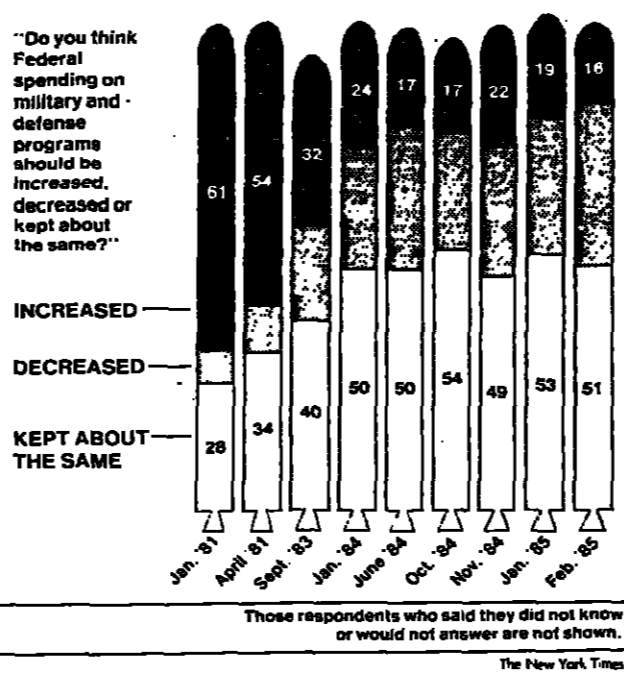
Even some of Mr. Weinberger's critics, however, worry that the backlash may be dangerous if it is not handled carefully.

Mr. Aspin, for example, argues that the Pentagon needs 3 percent to 5 percent growth on top of inflation, although he said he would vote for a freeze this year if it were part of a serious deficit-reducing package.

Lawmakers who support a 3-percent increase worry that if Congress cuts deeper, it may trim the less glamorous accounts for spare parts and other supplies, which have no lobbyists to promote them.

### Public View: The Military Dollar

Percentage of respondents



## U.S., Soviet Agree to Lift Some Trade Obstacles

MOSCOW — The United States and the Soviet Union agreed Tuesday to lift some obstacles to better trade between them, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said.

After two days of talks with the foreign trade minister, Nikolai S. Patolichev, and a meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Mr. Baldrige summarized the agreement at a news conference. He also said he believed that trade between the two superpowers would soon increase.

"Patolichev and I agreed that there were trade obstacles that could be removed now," he said. The result should be improved access to each country's markets for companies and trading organizations from the other country.

However, a radical change in the trading picture would depend on improvement in other aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Under the terms of the accord, Soviet state trading organizations will be told that Moscow wants to

increase trade with the United States and that no discrimination should be applied against U.S. companies, Mr. Baldrige said. He said the Russians had denied that any discrimination had taken place.

The United States undertook to "attempt to see" that Soviet companies were not discriminated against. In addition, the U.S. administration will present legislation to Congress to eliminate a 34-year ban on Soviet fur imports. Mr. Baldrige said.

The two sides also agreed to start discussions this year on a shipping agreement and to set up committees to ease promotion of trade and to deal with practical problems.

"We accomplished the objective we had set, which was to re-establish a mechanism for dealing with and resolving commercial and economic problems after a seven-year hiatus," Mr. Baldrige said.

He said the Moscow trade talks, the first at the ministerial level since 1978, had not dealt with underlying U.S. policy toward trade with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gorbachev attacked that policy at the meeting on Monday with Mr. Baldrige, saying that the United States tried to use trade as a political lever. Soviet objections center on restrictions on technology exports and a U.S. link in the 1970s between trade terms and the emigration of Soviet Jews.

## Lawyer Paroled For Spying Must Work in Beijing

BEIJING — A Hong Kong lawyer who was paroled last week from a 15-year spying conviction must stay in Beijing and do government-assigned work and cannot talk to reporters, a Justice Ministry spokesman, Lu Jian, said Tuesday.

The lawyer is Hanson Huang, 34, who was jailed two years ago in a case that focused attention on secret detentions. Mr. Huang, a Harvard-educated lawyer, vanished from a Beijing hotel in January 1982. The government did not disclose his arrest, trial and prison sentence until nearly two years later.

China's state press reported May 15 that Mr. Huang had been released because of his good behavior in prison and "willingness to serve Chinese modernization."

The official press account of his parole said that Mr. Huang had colluded with unidentified state functionaries and stolen 32 confidential state documents and more than 400 copies of restricted internal publications, endangering national security.

## Senate Approves Restrictions On Pentagon's Business Habits

By Steven V. Roberts  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate has responded to mounting criticism of military spending practices by approving without dissent an amendment to make significant changes in the way the Pentagon does business.

One important provision of the wide-ranging amendment, approved Monday night, would bar government employees from dealing with contractors who approach them about a job. Another change would require the military to use competitive bidding on contracts.

The proposals were adopted by an 89-0 vote as an amendment to a bill that would authorize \$232 billion in military programs.

Earlier, however, the lawmakers rejected, 67-22, a proposal that would have put even more stringent limits on Pentagon practices.

Monday's debate reflected a public outcry against wasteful Pentagon procedures and the increasing sensitivity on Capitol Hill to that issue. Some lawmakers describe the outcry as the "toilet seat syndrome," a reference to stories that the government paid \$640 each for specially made toilet seats.

"As we all know from our mail," Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, told the Senate, "the American people are angry."

Dale Bumpers, Democrat of Arkansas, said he was supporting the

changes because "I'm tired of reading about the scandals, and I'm tired of going home and apologizing for them."

Some of the leading supporters of the reforms in military purchasing practices are strong supporters of the Pentagon. They argued that unless changes were made, the rising public resentment would further undermine efforts to strengthen the military.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has said repeatedly that the Pentagon was moving on its own to save money and root out waste. Dan Quayle, Republican of Indiana, said at hearings on his proposal earlier this year, however, that the Pentagon had reviewed them and had voiced no objections.

Public antagonism toward the Pentagon has been cited as a major reason that the Senate spending bill limits the military budget to current levels, and allows only for an increase at the inflation rate for the fiscal year 1986, beginning Oct. 1. President Ronald Reagan originally proposed an increase of about 6 percent, over and above inflation.

The House Budget Committee has adopted a plan that would eliminate even the inflation factor, freezing the Pentagon budget at the level for this fiscal year.

One key provision adopted

Monday would require senior Pentagon officials, both civilian and military, to disqualify themselves from contract negotiations if the contractor involved approached the official about accepting a job. Senator Proxmire said that more than 3,000 former Pentagon employees now work for private contractors and that this "revolving door" syndrome "poses severe problems for our nation."

The defeated amendment would have barred Pentagon employees from working for military contractors for three years after leaving the government.

A second major change would require the defense secretary to use at least two sources of production for major contracts, unless he could prove that competitive bidding would cost more or endanger national security.

A third change would require the Pentagon to order a study of all noncompetitive contracts, estimating what the project should cost.

Other provisions would require the Defense Department to institute training programs for personnel charged with monitoring contracts; to assist small businesses in competing for work; and establish minimum standards of education and training for the Pentagon's acquisition force.

### Administration critics say the biggest disappointment has been in the area of highest spending — weapons procurement.

the salesman. On March 4, 1981, he appeared before the Senate Armed Services Committee to outline the proposal for rearming America.

"If we continue at anything like the levels of expenditure of the recent past," he said, "by the middle 1980s we will clearly be second in military power to the Soviet Union."

Congress, for the most part, cooperated.

According to the Office of Management and Budget, Mr. Reagan has received 97 percent of the military purchasing power that he requested, when inflation is accounted for.

Congress, some members say, gave its blessing to budgets with little discussion of the underlying strategy.

Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin, a Democrat and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said: "The Pentagon announced it wanted a 600-ship navy and sent up a succession of budgets consistent with that. But as far as I know, we never gave 15 minutes' debate to the subject of a 600-ship navy."

Adjusted for inflation, the military budget has grown an average of nearly 9 percent a year. The Central Intelligence Agency estimates that Soviet military spending, adjusted for inflation, has grown about 2 percent a year since 1976.

The spending by the United States was heavily skewed to equipment. From 1980 to 1985, "investment," which includes weapons procurement, research and military construction, grew 92 percent, even after adjusting for inflation. It now consumes 47 percent of the military budget.

By comparison, military pay increased 12 percent.

When the first Reagan military budgets were added to Mr. Carter's last proposal, there was a powerful spurt of spending. In the first two years, military spending leaped 25 percent faster than inflation.

"It had nothing to do with a strategy, nothing to do with a program of what we needed for defense," said Richard A. Stubbins, who was deputy chief of the national security division at the Office of Management and Budget. "It was the services' shopping lists."

Mr. Schneider, the transition team member and now undersecretary for security assistance, science and technology in the State Department, strongly disagreed.

The idea, he said, was to take advantage of the favorable mood by "forward-funding" as many programs as possible. Money would be committed to multiyear weapons contracts. This would assure the industry of a steady flow of business for years to come, thus encouraging it to gear up for more efficient production.

However, several studies by Congress and the Pentagon have found that companies have not increased their investment in plant and equipment during the buildup, despite higher profits and a variety of incentive programs.

There is no official barometer of waste, but one statistic suggests the

Analysts agree that it is tricky to assess how much improvement Mr. Reagan bought with his first \$1 trillion.

Much of the money went into areas such as communications, intelligence and research, which are inherently hard to measure. Much went into classified programs.

The Congressional Budget Office report, "Defense Spending: What Has Been Accomplished," by R. William Thomas, is one of the most complete recent efforts to measure the indicators that do exist, and it was unable to draw a clear conclusion.

Pentagon figures show that the military is not much larger now in terms of personnel, but a bigger "force structure" was never a top priority of the administration.

The number of uniformed personnel, including reserves, is up 317,000, to 3.2 million, with the biggest increases in the National Guard and reserves.

The universally acknowledged success story is the quality of the people in uniform. Studies show they are better-educated and, because of higher re-enlistment rates, more experienced than their counterparts at the time that Mr. Reagan took office. Drug use and the rates of absence without leave have declined dramatically, and even the administration's critics say morale is high.

Other measures of combat-readiness are more ambiguous, as demonstrated by these items from Mr. Thomas's report:

- Training, measured in flying hours, steaming days of ships and battalion training days, has increased only modestly, although the use of simulators and more realistic field exercises may have raised its quality.
- The percentage of aircraft, tanks and missiles that are "mission capable" has improved slightly, with the best progress in air force and navy tactical fighters.
- Stockpiles of munitions have increased significantly for all services, but other war reserves, especially spare parts, have fallen behind. That is attributed to the advent of new weapons that require costlier spare parts.

Administration critics say the biggest disappointment has been in

the area of highest spending — weapons procurement.

Spending for nuclear weapons has grown fastest, nearly tripling since 1980. The administration revived the B-1 bomber, spent heavily on the little-noticed area of command and control systems and inaugurated a research program aimed at inventing defenses against nuclear missiles.

Critics, like William W. Kaufmann of the Brookings Institution, a private research group, say these programs amount to wasteful excess. For example, Mr. Kaufmann argues that cruise missiles can penetrate Soviet air defenses better and more cheaply than the B-1 and that submarine-launched missiles make the land-based MX a white elephant.

The administration counters that it has passed the best test of success: the Soviet Union returned to Geneva to discuss limiting nuclear arms.

In so-called conventional forces, the pace of modernization has been erratic, with much of the buildup still in back orders.

One striking feature of the buildup, the Congressional Budget Office found, was a trend toward costlier weapons.

For example, the budgets for aircraft went up 75 percent, but the number of planes bought went up less than 9 percent. The budget for missiles went up 91 percent but only 6 percent more missiles were purchased. The Pentagon bought 30 percent more tanks, but spent 147 percent more to do it.

But one reason more weapons were not bought is that in the first two years of the administration, the "unit cost" of many weapons soared above Pentagon estimates.

In the last two years, costs for these weapons have remained steady. But Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, the senior Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, predicted that a variety of weapons programs nearing production would crowd the budget and lead to higher prices across the board.

In Congress, the feeling is widespread that an unacceptable share of the buildup is diverted either by wasteful buying practices or inadequate strategy.

Members of Congress say there are several reasons the tide has turned against military spending, among them reports of waste and the intransigent tactical style of Mr. Weinberger.

Foremost, however, is the U.S. deficit of \$200 billion, which has set military spending in competition with domestic programs.

Mr. Weinberger prefers to think that his department is, in a sense, a victim of its own success.

"Our own achievements have made it more difficult to continue doing what we need to do," he said. "There's a perception that you've done a great deal, spent a lot of money — correct, we have — and it's hard, then, to say why we haven't finished."

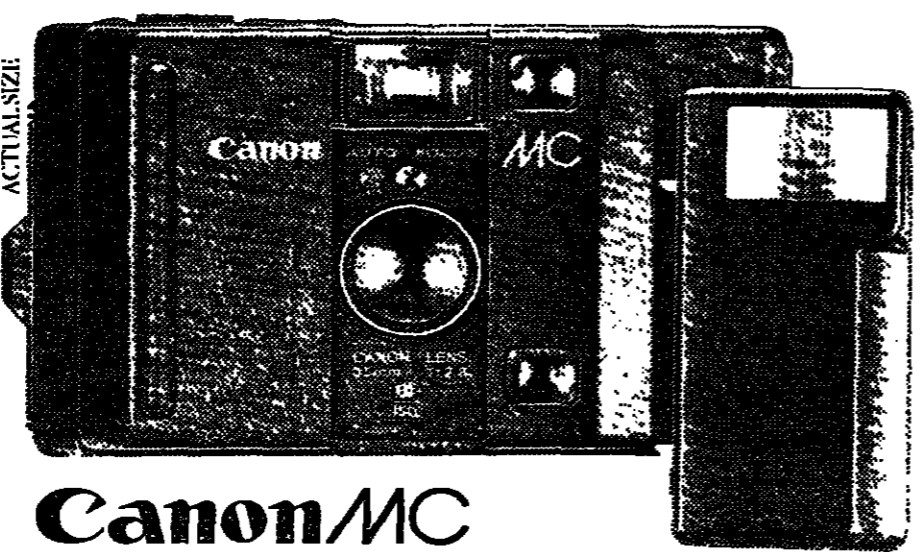
Even some of Mr. Weinberger's critics, however, worry that the backlash may be dangerous if it is not handled carefully.

Mr. Aspin, for example, argues that the Pentagon needs 3 percent to 5 percent growth on top of inflation, although he said he would vote for a freeze this year if it were part of a serious deficit-reducing package.

Lawmakers who support a 3-percent increase worry that if Congress cuts deeper, it may trim the less glamorous accounts for spare parts and other supplies, which have no lobbyists to promote them.

Nexa: The procurement process.

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## Opinion Polls Gain Influence in Poland

By Michael T. Kaufman  
New York Times Service

**WARSAW** — Public opinion polls, once regarded by Communist theoreticians as indications of false consciousness, are playing an increasingly important role in political decision-making in Poland.

For several years, certain government agencies in the Soviet-bloc countries have charted the effect of propaganda campaigns. But these were often low-profile operations whose studies, often reportedly fashioned to political specifications, drew little attention from high officials.

Now, for more than a year, in the aftermath of the Solidarity period, opinion polls are being prepared by an independent body that has gained the patronage of General

Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, despite objections by hard-liners. Along with cabinet ministers, General Jaruzelski receives and reportedly pores over the polls.

The new agency is called the Center for the Study of Public Opinion. Its director, Colonel Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, reported that similar efforts to remove opinion surveys from propaganda agencies are under way in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, East Germany and Hungary.

Colonel Kwiatkowski made it clear that, while surveys on such issues as the comparative popularity of government and dissident figures were becoming factors in decision-making, they were not likely to have the weight that they do in the West.

"Public opinion can be wrong from an objective point of view," said the officer, who appeared for the interview without his uniform, wearing corduroy trousers and a plaid lumberman's shirt, and looking very much like a sociologist who could have written a dissertation on the semantics of propaganda, which in fact he did.

In a bulletin published by his agency, Colonel Kwiatkowski wrote that it had "the duty to mediate between the authorities and society," adding that "not everyone can take part in making decisions, but all ought to have the possibility of expressing themselves before decisions are made."

He said that by "gauging public opinion, the center should help to optimize decision-making."

"Whether it actually helps," he said, "depends on those who make the decisions, which is their right and heavy responsibility, from which in the name of democratic socialism no one can release them."

Implicit in his response is the Communist position that the subjective views of the masses have to conform to the supposedly objective laws of social and historical development as set forth in the methodology of Marxism-Leninism. It remains, in theory if not fully in fact, the duty of the party to shape the attitudes of the masses.

Still, there is interest in discerning opinions. One source said the survey had shown Pope John Paul II to be the most popular figure in Poland, with an approval rate of more than 90 percent. He was followed by Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, with 24 percent; General Jaruzelski, 19 percent, and Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, 14 percent.

Like many aspects of public life, the new approach to public opinion is a result of the trauma that Poland experienced at the height of the Solidarity movement in 1980-81. From the theoretical point of view of the Communist rulers, the demands of workers that spread from the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk reflected a "false consciousness" and led to a near paralysis of a party that in principle was governing in the interest of the working class.

Of more concrete importance to the government was that no one in authority had been able to predict the scope of the upheaval. A poll by a higher party school in the summer of 1980 said worker discontent was unlikely to ignite serious disorders.

The security police have, of course, long maintained their own scrutiny of public opinion, monitoring newspapers, tapping telephones and employing informers. But their objectives, as Colonel Kwiatkowski put it, have "been practical and limited."

He has described his agency as a "favored child of the government who can irritate both its parent and society by repeating the dirty phrases it hears on the street."

The prevalence of such phrases, he added, is not surprising since "these days people speak sharply, in tones that brook no argument."

His agency is charged with determining as objectively as possible the attitudes of different segments of society on a variety of issues. The staff of 70 people has been conducting surveys on such issues as price increases, wages, work and the popularity of Polish figures, using standard sampling techniques involving as many as 2,500 respondents.

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Wojciech Jaruzelski

Colonel Kwiatkowski has won respect even from scholars associated with the political opposition. "I think he is honest," said Jadwiga Staniszkis, a sociologist whose book, "Poland's Self-Limiting Revolution," was published by Princeton University Press. "I know he dismissed some employees who were falsifying responses."

She and other scholars noted that the colonel had been attacked by hard-line elements in the Central Committee for his reports and analysis, particularly one praising the creative role of the intelligentsia.

## In 2-Week Operation, Thais Drive Hanoi Troops Back Into Cambodia

By William Branigin  
Washington Post Service

**BANGKOK** — Thai forces have driven intruding Vietnamese troops back into Cambodia from the southeastern province of Trat after a two-week operation using air strikes, artillery and ground troops, according to Thai military officials.

The Thai military said Monday that the last of up to 1,300 Vietnamese troops who crossed the border late last month and dug in about a mile (1.6 kilometers) inside Thailand were dislodged over the weekend.

Vice Admiral Prasert Noikham-siri said in the provincial capital of Trat that, since the Thai operation to repel the Vietnamese began May 4, eight Thai troops had been killed, 60 wounded and 70 stricken with malaria.

So far, the bodies of eight Vietnamese soldiers have been found on Thai territory, Admiral Prasert said.

The Vietnamese incursion reflected Hanoi's apparent determination to cut off infiltration routes used by Cambodian guerrilla groups, notably the Communist Khmer Rouge, to funnel guerrillas and supplies into Cambodia to carry on a six-year-old war against the Vietnamese occupation of the country.

The Thai response to the incursion appeared to reflect an equal determination on the part of Bang-

kok to resist any violation of its territory.

Whether Thailand's claimed success in repelling the Vietnamese will significantly affect the guerrillas' supply situation remains unclear, however.

As part of a major effort to seal the border, the Vietnamese have poured troops and equipment into the area opposite Trat province and have press-ganged tens of thousands of Cambodian peasants to build a barricade of fences, ditches and minefields parallel to the border farther north opposite the Thai province of Prachinburi.

According to Prasong Soonsiri, head of Thailand's National Security Council, the Vietnamese have forced 90,000 to 100,000 Cambodians to work on the defensive line since late last year.

In general, Thailand has been showing greater self-confidence in its ability to handle the border situation, particularly Vietnamese forays into Thailand, Western and Thai officials said.

Thai forces did not hesitate to use U.S.-supplied fighter-bombers, heavy artillery and Thai marines in

the battle against the Vietnamese incursion in Trat province, they noted.

Yet the incursion aroused no particular alarm in Bangkok, much less the fear and worry that greeted the arrival of Vietnamese troops on the Thai-Cambodian border six years ago and incursions that followed.

In the latest fighting, enterprising Thais have set up food stands for onlookers. These have gathered to watch Thai artillery in action against the Vietnamese entrenched on three hills opposite the Thai border town of Ban Chamak, according to recent travelers.

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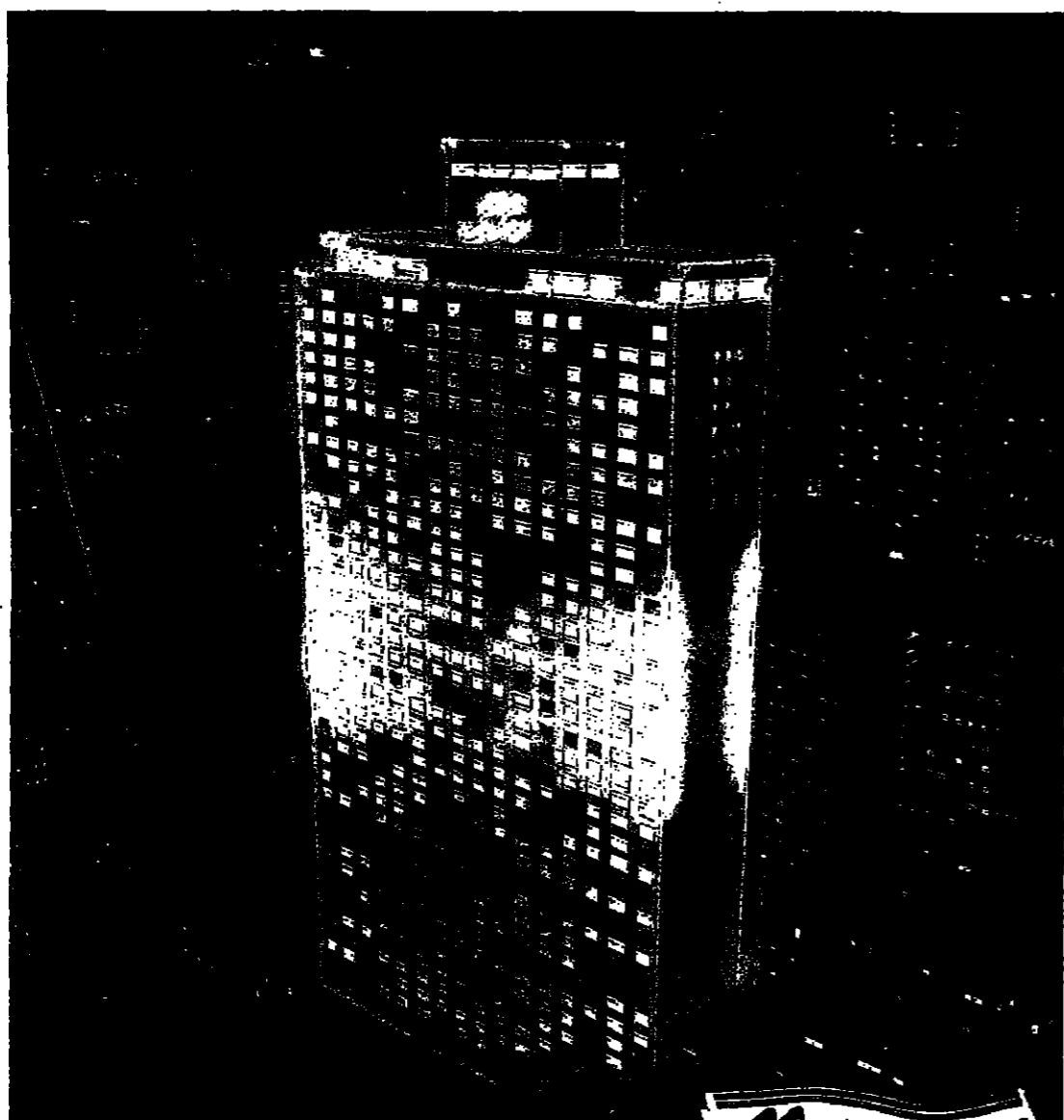
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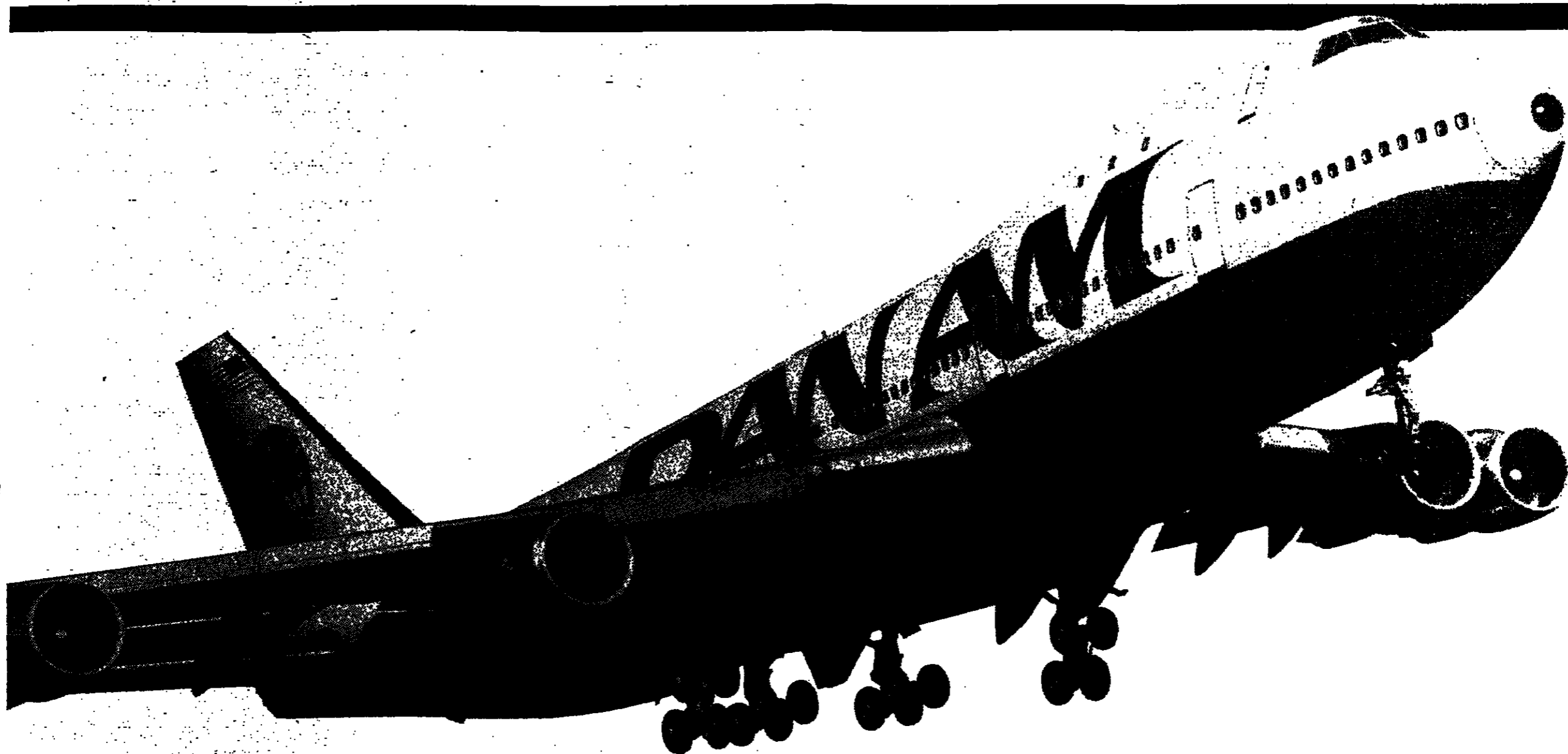
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## INSIGHTS

## While NASA Debates Its Goals, Europe Emerges as a Force in Space

## ESA Cultivates Image, Expertise

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

PARIS — A deft move in the game of space commercialization is about to be made by the European Space Agency, an 11-country consortium that is coming into its own as a competitor to the U.S. shuttle program in the launching of space satellites.

Soon the ESA plans to authorize the release of a board game entitled "Spacego" in which players use the agency's Ariane rocket and the U.S. space shuttle to vie for riches in the heavens. "Spacego" is meant for wide distribution in countries belonging to the ESA, its colorful box touting the "Euro Space Game" in eight languages.

The venture is indicative of a new fighting mood at the agency, which has its headquarters in Paris. Propelled by Ariane's record of success — 11 perfect flights in 13 attempts — the ESA has laid plans for a new generation of more powerful Ariane rockets, a reusable manned spaceship, a European space station, a new series of satellites for Earth observation and communications, and an ambitious expansion of its program for space science.

The agency's overall budget is scheduled to double in the next decade, while its new goals reach well into the next century.

Closer at hand, in July, it plans to launch a scientific probe toward a rendezvous with Halley's comet, an ambitious quest that American scientists are watching with envy.

In Washington, officials at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, although quick to emphasize the United States' undisputed status as a space superpower, acknowledged that the ESA recently had emerged as a mature force in the conquest of space.

"We no longer have a monopoly on the technology," said Dr. Burton I. Edelson, NASA's associate administrator for space science and applications. "They are getting the competence, capability and funding."

In Paris, ESA officials make the point more forcibly. "We started out as the younger brother," said George Van Reeth, director of administration. "Now we are very much an equal partner. In some fields we are a leader."

As demonstrated by "Spacego," the European Space Agency is carefully cultivating its image as well as its technology. Over the years it has learned an important lesson from NASA — that public enthusiasm for space programs is vital to the creation of long-term public support. This simple truth is especially cogent for an 11-nation consortium that was torn by bureaucratic squabbles in its early days.

The agency hopes that the new era of high spirits will redouble its prestige, expertise and profits. According to the Center for Space Policy, a research investment firm in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the commercialization of space will be a \$52 billion-a-year business by the end of this century. Europe wants in on the gold rush and is well aware that even "pure" scientific projects bring with them an array of industrial skills that are crucial for cashing in on space.

"The idealistic view of science is being joined by one from cold-blooded politicians," said Mr.

Van Reeth. "Rightly or wrongly, they believe the saving of Europe will be done with high technology."

The ESA was established in 1975. Its member countries are Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Its launching pad is at Kourou, Guiana, its control facility is at Darmstadt in West Germany and its research center is at Noordwijk in the Netherlands.

Its big success is Ariane, which now has a backlog of 23 satellites to launch. One allure for customers is that Ariane's price-per-launching is expected to remain below that of the U.S. shuttle, which is scheduled for a price increase to reflect its real operational costs.

By charter, the ESA is not allowed to make profits. Rather, it spins off successful ventures into separate companies, such as Arianspace Inc., which markets Ariane's services. Ariane's success has helped pave the way for a galaxy of other ventures. In January ESA ministers approved an increase in the agency's annual budget over the next four years to \$160 million from \$120 million. In contrast, the science budget for the first decade remained level.

"It was a coup," said Dr. Roger-Maurice Bonnet, the agency's scientific director.

Despite the ESA's array of science and applications programs, the Europeans, said Dr. Edelson of NASA, spend only about one-sixth as much as the Americans, who this year put \$1.4 billion into space science and applications. Friendly rivalries aside, he added, cooperation between the two agencies has been extensive.

"We admire, respect and encourage the ESA space program," Dr. Edelson said. "It's an advantage to us, especially to collaborate with them. There is good science all around."

At the turn of the century, he said, the Europeans are expected to have an experiment on board a NASA mission to Saturn. The ESA probe is scheduled to leave the American craft and descend to Titan, a moon of the giant, ringed planet.

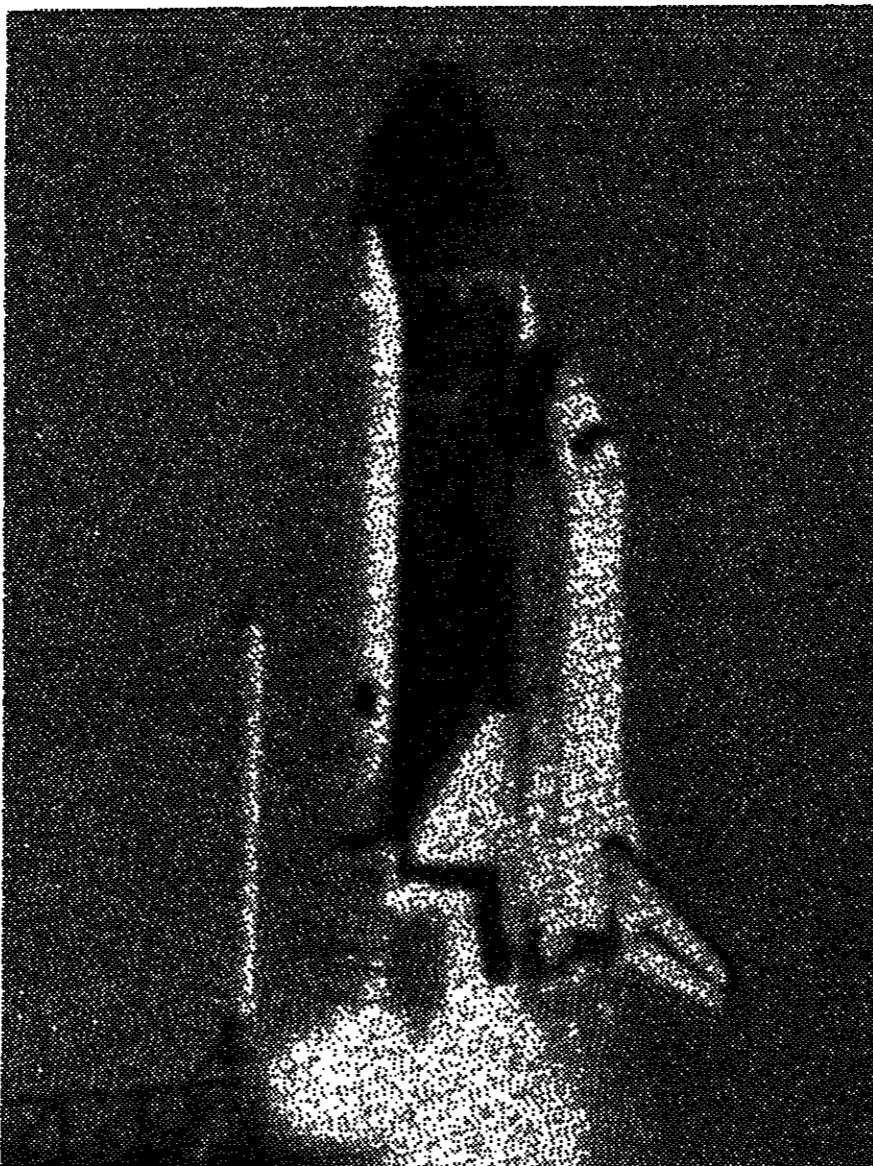
"In the past we've helped them on their projects and they've helped us on ours," Dr. Edelson said. "But this is the first time we've started from scratch together."

The next step in trans-Atlantic cooperation is the American Space Station, an \$8-billion venture for the United States that the ESA ministers voted in January to contribute \$2 billion. Known as Columbus, the ESA module will be a manned center for experiments in pure science and space manufacturing. The plan is to have it orbiting the Earth by the early 1990s.

According to Jacques Collet, the agency's head of long-term planning, the Columbus module was conceived long before President Ronald Reagan invited the Europeans in January 1984 to participate in the U.S. program. The idea was to build an autonomous European space station, an idea that still is being vigorously pursued.

To reach this goal, the agency needs a powerful rocket booster and a manned spaceship with which to ferry European astronauts. Mr. Collet said that studies for both were well under way.

The big rocket is known as Ariane-5. Unlike its less-powerful predecessors, the rocket will



The U.S. space shuttle, which has gone into space much less often than planned, faces strong competition from the European Space Agency's Ariane rocket.

rely mainly on liquid hydrogen, the ultimate in fuel technology. The ESA ministers recently voted to spend more than \$2 billion on its development. The first flight is scheduled for 1995. It would be powerful enough to lift whole pieces of a European space station.

The spaceship is known as Hermes. Originally proposed by the French, it will be taken over as an ESA project in the next few years, according to Mr. Collet. Hermes is a small reusable spaceplane meant to fit atop the Ariane-5 booster.

"By the end of the century," Mr. Collet said, "we are likely to have total autonomy in the field of manned space stations. It's a very exciting time for us. Two years ago nobody would have dreamed of actively pursuing this kind of program."

## U.S. Keeps Mission Options Open

By Lee Dye

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — When President John F. Kennedy challenged the nation in May 1961 to put a man on the moon and return him safely to Earth "before the decade is out," he left no doubt as to what the U.S. mission in space was all about.

The challenge, as political as it was technological, unified scientists, engineers and politicians behind a specific goal and forged a multi-billion-dollar U.S. space establishment.

Now, nearly a quarter of a century later, the space program remains popular in Congress, is well financed compared with other government programs, and operates the space shuttle, one of the most spectacular pieces of technology ever devised. Unlike in the early days of the U.S. space agency, however, some observers see the agency as being all dressed up but not quite sure where it wants to go.

Unable to decide which of many possible goals it should adopt for the years ahead, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has chosen instead to develop technology and equipment to facilitate whatever missions it eventually chooses.

It is a strategy that keeps the agency's options open. NASA officials contend that equipment such as a proven fleet of shuttles and an orbiting space station, which now is entering the advanced planning stage, will be required to meet such diverse goals as a manned mission to Mars or a permanent base on the moon.

But it also is a strategy that in the interim raises the question of what NASA really is accomplishing in space, and whether military goals should take precedence over civilian space spending.

"We don't have a long-range goal in civil space," said Bruce Murray, former director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory near Pasadena, California. The agency has left itself with no goals on the scale of the Apollo moon mission, he said, leading to less public understanding of what it is trying to do.

Mr. Murray was among several scientists who cited the absence of a major, easily understood goal for the civilian space program as one of the main causes of a trend toward military dominance of U.S. space efforts. Several top officials in NASA privately concede that the scientific community is so divided over which course the program should follow that the selection of a single long-range goal would alienate a large segment of NASA's constituency.

LAST year Congress passed legislation creating a commission to set the civilian space agenda, but it took nearly a year for President Ronald Reagan to appoint the members of the commission. He did so last month, but it may be some time before the commission comes up with recommendations.

By contrast, the rapidly growing military space program has clearly defined goals in surveillance, communications and weapons research.

"The good thing about 'star wars' is they know what they are trying to do," said Mr. Murray, referring to Mr. Reagan's Strategic

Defense Initiative, a space-based missile defense system. "When people say space, they think NASA, but it ain't that way anymore."

Space is becoming "primarily a military program," said Representative George E. Brown Jr., a California Democrat. "As a policy issue, that concerns me," said Mr. Brown, a physicist who sits on several science committees.

Mr. Murray noted that the Reagan administration is considering spending \$25 billion for research on space defense compared with \$8 billion for construction of a civilian space station. "There is no civil program of that scale," he said.

Top officials within NASA insist, however, that the civilian space program is alive and well. They contend that the space agency is on the threshold of an ambitious era that holds great promise for diverse fields, ranging from pure science to the commercialization of space.

For example, they said that several companies were planning to rent space aboard the shuttle for a variety of gravity-free processes. Johnson & Johnson and McDonnell Douglas hope to use electrophoresis equipment to separate drugs in commercial quantities. Microgravity Research Associates of Coral Gables, Fla., wants to produce 125 pounds (57 kilograms) of pure gallium arsenide to sell at \$500,000 a pound for making advanced computer chips.

And "next year will be an incredible year for science," said Jesse Moore, head of the space shuttle program, because of the launching of Space Telescope, which Mr. Brown described as "the most powerful scientific instrument ever created by man."

SOME scientists support a permanent moon base that could be used as a staging area for exploration of the universe. Others say that unmanned probes should have top priority because they would return more data for the dollar than manned expeditions. Still others say that the only reasonable goal is a manned mission to Mars.

Robert Wead, president of the private American Space Foundation, which was formed to support a vigorous U.S. space program, said he believed that the American people were unsure of NASA's objectives, thus robbing the agency of some of its support. Mr. Wead's Washington-based group advocates a permanent lunar station that would mine materials on the moon for use in space projects.

"I believe the nation that first masters the space between the Earth and the moon will shape the culture of the human race for the next 1,000 years," Mr. Wead said, "and we want the Bill of Rights and the Constitution to go with mankind as we leave the Earth."

But Mr. Murray advocates a joint U.S.-Soviet mission to Mars. The circumstances, he said, call for a "commitment to go to Mars together, sometime in the next century."

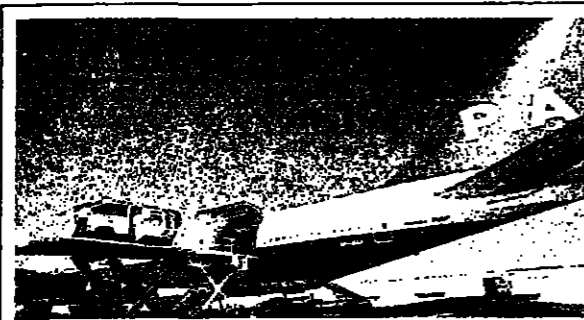
"An international mission would have an enormous, positive effect on people's morale concerning nuclear war," he added. "And all of our functions would have a focus. It's the one thing that would provide a solution to a terrestrial problem. It could prove that we can work together on a long-term basis."

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AL (PAK) - 85

## U.S. 'Frats': More Brutal, Less Tolerated

By Anne C. Roark

Los Angeles Times Service

ALO ALTO, California — On the nation's college campuses, the return to the 1950s — the hairstyles, the politics, the boozing — is in full swing. But at many colleges, the doors may be closing on the institution that for most people epitomizes a conservative campus lifestyle, the fraternity house.

Armed with new charges of sexism, racism and even criminal activities, a number of universities from Harvard, in Massachusetts, to the University of California at Berkeley have begun to re-evaluate and, in many cases, ban, all-male, predominantly white social clubs from their campuses.

Stanford, in Palo Alto, is the latest major university to question the continued existence of fraternities, often called Greek societies because their names are created from combinations of Greek alphabet letters.

While the "troubles" we are having here are somewhat unique," said James Lyons, Stanford's dean of student affairs, "in many ways they are representative of what I expect may become a national trend of the 1980s."

Like other colleges that have taken action in one way or another against such groups during the last year or so, Stanford is considering severely restricting or even eliminating all fraternity houses from campus, not just the isolated problem fraternities.

The reason is that the traditions of fraternities — secrecy, exclusivity and bouts of debauchery — have finally come into conflict, not only with the goals of the university but with the values of the larger society.

On many campuses, administrators report, there has been a recent rise in complaints about wild drinking parties and the abuse of underclassmen in dangerous initiation pranks, as well as harassment of women and minorities.

The pranks are "not unlike what we have seen for years," said a counselor at the University of California at Los Angeles, "only now they seem much more serious, much more vicious."

The troubles facing fraternities are coming just as the popularity of these groups is reaching an all-time high. According to Jonathan J. Brant, executive director of the National Interfraternity Conference in Indianapolis, membership in all-male Greek societies is 250,000, compared with 150,000 in the early 1970s and 125,000 in the early 1960s.

Run-ins between fraternity members and college administrators are nothing new; they date back nearly as far as the founding of the organizations in the early 19th century. Between the 1940s and the 1960s, individual chapters of many fraternities broke ranks either temporarily or permanently with national organizations over the admission of blacks.

During the Vietnam War era, student apathy toward most traditional collegiate organizations also cut into fraternity numbers. While new chapters continued to be established, particularly in the South and West, membership in individual houses across the United States dropped by more than 30 percent from 1965 to 1972.

Educators now see a fundamental shift in attitudes toward selective, all-male social organizations.

"There is something about the white male, 'group mentality' that turns nice guys into jerks," said Diana Conklin, director of Stanford's fraternal housing system.

"And there is something about the 1980s," added Su Uhlund, a Stanford graduate student,

"that doesn't allow us to put up with it any longer."

Fraternity members themselves argue that their organizations continue to promote such wholesome, old-fashioned values as "brotherhood" and "friendship," "freedom of choice" and "commitment to common goals," to say nothing of the connections they have with influential, well-heeled alumni.

Many universities are not buying those arguments any longer.

Last year, a Harvard University committee recommended that the college sever all ties with nine exclusive social clubs that refuse to break their 200-year-old tradition of not admitting women. The invitation-only clubs at Harvard

**Administrators say fraternity pranks are becoming vicious. 'There is something about the white male, group mentality that turns nice guys into jerks,' said Diana Conklin, director of Stanford's fraternal housing system.**

had never been affiliated with national organizations, although they date back even further than national fraternities, to 1791.

Rather than change their policies, the clubs themselves decided in December to cut their ties with the university.

At the University of California at Berkeley, relations between fraternities and minority groups became so tense that the chancellor stepped in and imposed stiff restrictions on the Greeks, even though none of the organizations are housed on university property.

At Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, the faculty voted to close the fraternal system after numerous crosses were nationally publicized. Although the Dartmouth governing board did not go along with the faculty recommendation, the university has tried to persuade its fraternities to improve their standards of behavior.

At Colby College in Waterville, Maine, fraternities and sororities were expelled last spring after a long court battle on the grounds that they were discriminatory and harmful to campus social life.

At Amherst College in Amherst, Massachusetts, the trustees voted to ban fraternities because of complaints of vandalism, sexism and anti-intellectual behavior. Fraternity members reacted by chanting obscenities, throwing food in the dining halls and hanging the college president in effigy.

In some cases, fraternity activities have turned deadly. The morning after an initiation party at the Omega Psi Phi fraternity at Tennessee State University in Nashville, a 20-year-old member was found dead with five times more alcohol in his blood than is considered legally intoxicated in that state, according to the medical examiner's ruling.

At Stanford there have been no tragedies, although the university has had its share of problems. Furniture has been broken, water

pipes have been demolished and students have been "roughed up" during wild parties.

In one house, the police confiscated dozens of pieces of furniture allegedly stolen from the university. At other houses, a frequent afternoon pastime has been to sit on the roofs and either toss bicycles to the ground or comment loudly on the anatomy of female passers-by.

Beta Theta Pi fraternity was put on probation after a student from Mills College in nearby Oakland was thrown into a pond, and two students seeking admission to the fraternity, one of them legally blind, were found bound and face-down in a horse corral filled with manure.

Ms. Conklin noted that none of the campus's minority fraternities have had any serious problems. The only difficulty caused by any of the sororities was in 1979 when a group of women disrupted the library by bursting into song.

Stanford officials say the issue of women's rights provided the impetus for reassessing the role of fraternities.

Using a new federal anti-sex-discrimination regulation known as Title IX to press their case, a handful of Stanford female students went to the administration a decade ago to complain that while men were allowed to live in fraternities, women were not permitted to form their own social groups on campus.

Sororities had been banned at Stanford in 1944 at the urging of advisers who said the competition to join them was vicious. The Board of Trustees officially reinstated sororities in 1977, but the organizations do not have their own residences on campus, as 12 of the fraternities do.

This has caused the university administration to question whether inequalities exist when it comes to providing student housing. Stanford, with 8,000 acres (3,237 hectares) of rolling hills, palm trees and low Mediterranean-style buildings with red-tiled roofs, has a student residence problem.

With room for only about 88 percent of the student body on campus, the university is forced to hold an annual room draw. Unlucky students may find themselves in mobile homes on campus or, worse yet, thrust into the tight, overpriced housing market in the campus community of Palo Alto.

This is not the case with most fraternity members, who are housed in some of the prime locations on campus.

When similar housing issues have been raised at other colleges, the fraternities usually have won the right to remain on campus, according to officials at several national fraternity organizations. Universities' administrators have had to contend with the fact that Greek houses on many campuses are the property of the fraternity, not the university.

At Stanford, where many of the fraternities own their own houses but not the land on which they are built, the university administration set up a campus-wide task force in the fall of 1983 to determine what should be done about the situation.

The 18-member committee released a series of recommendations that stopped short of calling for the abolition of fraternities. But some task force members said that their proposals essentially undercut the essence of the selective fraternal system.

The committee said that no group should have the right to exclude members from campus housing simply on the basis of "subjective judgments," and that "all fraternal groups, whether all-male, all-female or coed, should have equal access to university resources."

طريقك إلى المستقبل

## ARTS / LEISURE

## My Kingdom for a Supporting Cast

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — It is good to have Robin Phillips back in this country from a decade in Canada. He is back, moreover, at Chichester, where he was an actor in Sir Laurence Olivier's opening season a quarter of a century ago. Few directors know more about that open stage, and fewer still have the ability (like the late George Cukor) to draw extremely strong performances out of female stars often known for lighter work.

The problem, however, with his new "Antony and Cleopatra" is precisely the problem that cri-

## THE BRITISH STAGE

pled the Patrick Garland-Alec Guinness "Merchant" at Chichester last season: an apparent inability to tempt to Sussex for the summer a supporting cast of even minimal Shakespearean adequacy.

Thus we have here three immensely powerful central performances (Diana Rigg as Cleopatra, Denis Quilley as Antony and Norman Rodway as the finest Enobarbus I have ever seen) hedged about by a cast many of whom seem only just to have left drama school, and some not yet to have gone there.

Against the chilly steel screens of Daphne Dare's hi-tech sets this is also a heavily out and remarkably passionless production, so that Quilley and Rigg seem often much closer to the Macbeths they once gave us at the Vic than to the two great lovers of the known world. They are excellent at suggesting the way to the tomb, not so good at reminding us what got them together in happier times.

But both speak some of the most lyrically moving of all Shakespeare's verse with wonderful resonance, and if they and Rodway could now just start master classes for the rest of the company, then maybe next year we'd at last get a Sussex Shakespeare of reasonable confidence.

□

All credit to Howard Lloyd-Lewis and his Manchester Library company for giving us, at the Wythenshawe Forum until early June, the European premiere of Stephen Sondheim's "Follies" fully 15 years after it was first seen on Broadway. At that time it ran almost a year and lost almost a million dollars, a paradox that becomes understandable only when you see the current production. For "Follies" is quite literally a folly, but one of remarkable interest to anyone who cares even remotely about the Broadway musical or Sondheim.

It derives from an earlier unproduced Sondheim show, "The Girls Upstairs," and a newspaper photograph that showed Gloria Swanson standing amid the bulldozers in the wreckage of a Broadway theater where she had once worked as a chorus girl.

From that random beginning Sondheim and the writer of his book, James Goldman, have patched together a broken-backed and oddly unfinished but nonetheless fascinating account of a group of old Ziegfeld Follies girls coming together 30 or 40 years past their prime to a reunion party in their old theater, one on the verge of being torn down in the name of Broadway redevelopment.

Architecturally and musically this is a show

about the schizoid nature of nostalgia. If you can imagine a musical cobbled together on a wet afternoon by Marcel Proust and Luigi Pirandello with a little help from the Berlins, Irving and Isiah, you'll have some idea of the scale on which it has been conceived.

Old ladies are shadowed on stage by the ghostly dancers they once were, while a banal central plot about two of the chorus girls having married husbands destined for each other is surrounded on all sides by one of the most brilliant scores even Sondheim has ever conceived, one that manages to recall three entire generations of Broadway musical writing while simultaneously celebrating and parodying the very essence of big band shows.

The fact that "Follies" has never worked commercially is, I suspect, due to the problem that after intermission there is virtually no plot of any kind, just a succession of dazzling production numbers. But buried in a show that takes over from where "Gypsy" left off are some of the greatest anthems to showbiz survival and marital loathing that you will ever hear: a cast led by Mary Miller and Josephine Blake and the veteran Chilli Bonchir do great justice to this musical about the death of the musical.

□

In the Royal Shakespeare Company's Barbican Pit, Robert Holman's "Today" is a rambling and diffuse but also touching and uniquely haunting play about two Cambridge undergraduates of the early 1920s who later go off to fight, and in one case die, for the anti-Franco brigades of the Spanish Civil War. By contrasting their backgrounds of wealth and poverty, their sexual preferences for boys and girls and the lost worlds for which they can be seen to have stood and fought, the author has achieved a remarkable tapestry of British life in the W. H. Auden generation between the wars.

There were moments when I thought "Today" (which is, of course, about yesterday) would have worked very much better as a novel. But then we'd have missed such hugely intriguing performances as that of Jim Hooper as a Communist ventriloquist from the dying Yorkshire music halls who finds himself near to dying an altogether different and non-showbiz death in a field hospital.

Then again there's Polly James, with whom we end the play in 1946, a wonderfully eccentric millionaire aunt of the Margaret Rutherford variety who has seen it all and now really wants only to mend lawn mowers.

They at least aren't unfaithful or gay or killed or deprived or unemployed or redolent of a Cambridge generation very few of whom survived two wars in anything like their original physical or mental or moral shape.

Somewhere in this poetic, lyrical survey of mid-century class structure and war and sex and socialism is a period piece of considerable power and truth, and Bill Alexander's immensely strong studio production manages to encompass a gallery of 15 cross-sectional characters, from a dying German soldier in Spain haunted by premonitions of World War II to a child in a Yorkshire hospital discovering Charles Dickens.

The jigsaw doesn't always quite fit, but its individual pieces are lovingly and thoughtfully cued out of a period of '30s confusion all too seldom considered by Holman's generation of 30-year-olds.

## Esa-Pekka Salonen: Fast Tempo in Baton Track

By Barbara Bell

PARIS — The hot young conductor on the international scene is a cool, 26-year-old Finn who rejoices in the litting name Esa-Pekka Salonen. You either know that name or you don't, but once you have said it to yourself, it tends to repeat itself in your head like a chant or a nursery rhyme. And you'll recognize it when you notice it again in music reviews and concert listings from around the world.

Salonen, who came to Paris on short notice to conduct Anton Bruckner's Sixth Symphony with the Orchestre National de France Monday night (replacing a Bruckner specialist more than half a century his senior, the ailing, 82-year-old Eugen Jochum), is traveling fast and far. He has also conducted in the past month in Washington, Minneapolis, Stockholm and London.

In Stockholm, he has been the principal conductor of the Swedish Radio Symphony Orchestra since January. And in London, the Philharmonia Orchestra named him its principal guest conductor shortly after another "jump-in concert," as Salonen calls them, thrust him into the international spotlight in September 1983.

It was one of those legendary make-or-break situations, Salonen, whose performing experience was limited to three years of playing French horn in Finnish orchestras (from age 15 to 18) and conducting only as far from home as neighboring Sweden, was suddenly asked by the Philharmonia if he could conduct Gustav Mahler's Third Symphony in London on five days' notice.

Remembering his predicament, the quiet, apparently unflappable young man smiles.

"I said, 'It sounds interesting, and then I went to a music library to look up the score because I had never seen it before. It was massive and impressive, but I thought, well, it's worth a try. And then I began to study. I didn't sleep that much for the next five days,' he adds in a tone of understatement.

As he lowered his baton after the Mahler Third, Salonen's career tempo accelerated dramatically. Backstage before a rehearsal at Paris's Salle Pleyel, he recalls: "Immediately afterward, the Philharmonia offered me a couple of concerts. Then the next day I got both a call from the director of the Edinburgh Festival asking if I could do two concerts with the Philharmonia there and a visit from the executive director of the Los Angeles Philharmonia asking me to come to Los Angeles to conduct that orchestra."

Since then, Salonen has conducted as far from Finland as Perth, Australia, and his schedule extends as far forward as a proposed tour of Japan with the Philharmonia in the 1989-90 musical season. Up to now he has made only one recording, of Russian music, including Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture, with the Bayerische Rundfunk Orchestra for Philips, but he says he is about to sign a contract with CBS for "12 or 15 records in four years' time," most of them with the Philharmonia Orchestra and some with the Swedish Radio Symphony Orchestra.

After repeating the Bruckner Sixth concert with the Orchestre National de France tonight and Thursday in Strasbourg, and Saturday in Vienna, Salonen goes to Stockholm for a concert and back to London to record trumpet concertos with the Philharmonia and the American trumpeter Wynton Marsalis for CBS.

His summer schedule includes appearances at the Hollywood Bowl with the Los Angeles Philharmonia, at Tanglewood with the Boston Symphony and in London in the Proms series.

He himself, observes the speed of his rise on the international musical scene "says something" about the cultural situation in the Western world, and he doesn't mean something good.

"There is this desperate need for new names, sensations and geniuses," he says. "It's absolutely neces-

sary for marketing purposes to create them, even artificially if necessary, and that says something bad about the position of the arts in our society. When orchestras need new names in order to keep audience interest, that means they need help."

Salonen, younger by several years than even such young colleagues as Simon Rattle, now 30, and Riccardo Chailly, 32, reflects in many ways the style, commitments and concerns of his generation.

At rehearsals, he wears jeans and short-sleeved T-shirts. And with his slight build (5 feet 7 1/2 inches and 132 pounds; 1.71 meters and 60 kilograms) and longish, light brown hair he can easily be mistaken for a stagehand.

Two-way communication with orchestras is important to him: "I don't represent the old kind of maestro. For me, it is essential and necessary that I can cooperate and not only categorically demand."

Salonen also composes. Composition was his original goal in music, and he speaks longingly of taking some time off in a future year to devote to it. Too busy now to write anything longer, he is at work on a "very tiny piano piece, in hotel rooms, airports and planes, more therapy and hobby than anything else," that will be performed in September by a friend, the Finnish pianist Ilmo Ranta.

Technical aspects of conducting are easy for him, he says, compared with questions of musical analysis and interpretation.

Bruckner has always been one of his favorite composers but, he points out, "I don't perform all the composers I love." Mozart, Haydn and Brahms he conducts infrequently, feeling that their works are played too often in mediocre ways. "There is no reason to play Mozart



Conductor Salonen: A boost from Mahler.

if it isn't superb. There is already a quantity of performances. What is needed is quality and new ideas and new analysis, and if I don't feel that I am able to offer that, I had better wait."

He adds: "It is sometimes very difficult in this profession to know what is tradition, what are your own ideas and what are only bad habits."

Salonen has recently begun to conduct Beethoven again after a waiting period. "I performed a lot of his music when I started as a conductor. I didn't realize then that it was difficult," he says, smiling at the memory of his naive younger self.

Does he ever imagine himself as

a conductor at Jochum's age, past 80?

"Sometimes, yes," he answers hesitantly. "But you know, the global situation is politically so problematic now. I think it's very common for people of my generation not to think about things 60 years ahead. We have to solve these problems first."

Salonen, who conducted a peace, anti-nuclear-weapons concert in Stockholm last fall and says he is available for further such performances, states his belief simply: "A good artist works always for peace."

Barbara Bell is a Paris-based journalist.

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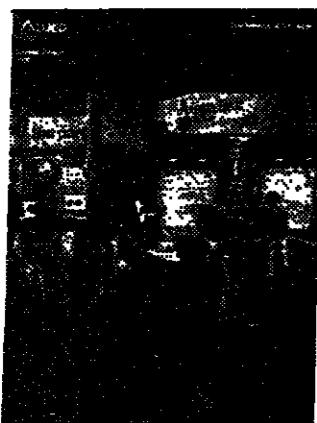
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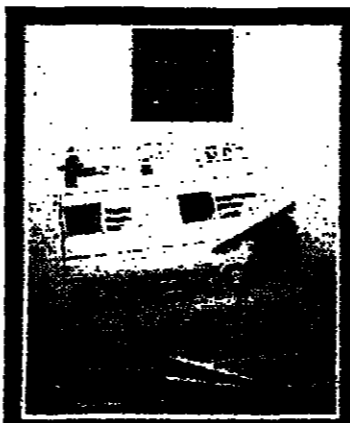
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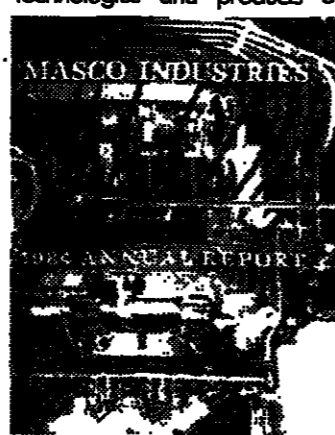
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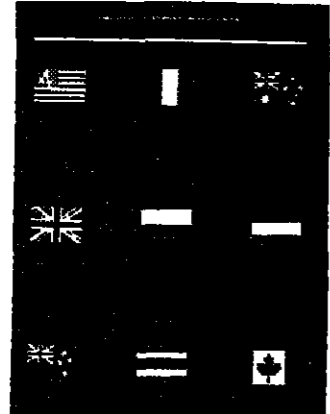
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All coupons should be received no later than July 15, 1985.



NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,232,000	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4	-1/8
IBM	1,100,000	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+1/8
GE	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	800,000	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	800,000	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/8
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Amgen	800,000	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	800,000	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	800,000	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/8

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50
Trans	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50
Comp	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50
Indus	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50
Trans	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50

NYSE Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50
Indus	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50
Trans	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50
Comp	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50

NYSE Closing					
Vol. at 4 P.M.	136,150,000	Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	144,550,000	Prev. consolidated close	178,907,400
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.					
Via The Associated Press					

AMEX Diaries					
Advanced	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50
Advanced	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50
Advanced	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50
Advanced	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50

NASDAQ Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50
Indus	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50
Trans	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50
Comp	1,330.25	1,330.25	1,329.75	1,329.75	+0.50

AMEX Most Actives					
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NYSE Prices Finish Mixed										
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	
AT&T	1,232,000	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4	-1/8	IBM	1,100,000	125 1/4	125 1/4	+1/8
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Amgen	800,000	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/8	Amgen	800,000	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/8

# NYSE Prices Finish Mixed

**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed in active trading Tuesday.

The Dow Jones Industrial average finished up 4.82 to 1,329.70, but declining stocks topped advancing ones by an 8-7 ratio. Volume totaled 130.2 million, down from 146.3 million Monday.

Some analysts said the market would consolidate at the new levels and move sharply higher before the summer ends. Others said the market may already have achieved its highs.

"The most optimistic view is that the market is adjusting its gains," said Philip Erlanger of Advest, Inc., Hartford, Connecticut. He cited "peculiar fundamentals" including a subdued 0.7-percent gross national product growth in the first quarter, as reason for caution.

"One has to wonder whether this level is a top for the market," Mr. Erlanger said. "It may be that all the market has done is widen its trading range."

Cash levels in institutional portfolios remain low relative to the beginning of the bull market in 1982, Mr. Erlanger maintained. He said investors with money locked into high-yielding bonds may prove reluctant to remove it from those instruments to risk it in a stock market at its highs.

"We are in the process of seeing whether the gains will be extended," said Harry Vilcek of Suro Co., Palo Alto, California. He said the market was hesitating before the resumption of its upward trend.

"Now that the market has broken through 1,300, it probably will not go immediately to 1,400," Mr. Vilcek said.

When the Dow moves into the area between 1,330 and 1,340, sellers will push it back to its previous high, near 1,285, to test support at that level, Mr. Vilcek said. The market will then bounce and move above 1,325 before the summer is over, he said, adding that it could move as high as 1,500 before the year is over.

Before the market opened, the Commerce Department reported that U.S. gross national product expanded at a revised seasonally adjusted annual rate of 0.7 percent in the first quarter after adjustment for inflation.

The growth rate was the smallest since the fourth quarter of 1982's 0.5-percent rate, at the beginning of the economic recovery.

"The measurement showed economic activity almost stalled in the first quarter of 1985," said Robert Parry, an economist at Security Pacific Corp. He said the Federal Reserve's recent efforts to bolster the economy by holding down interest rates "are likely to result in faster growth in the interest-rate sensitive sectors of the economy, particularly in housing."

On the trading floor, Signal Cos. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 40 1/4. AT&T followed, off 1/4 to 34 1/4. The company announced new products for its universal services.

Philadelphia Electric was third, off 1/4 to 15 1/4. Dominion Resources was up 1/4 to 32 1/4.

Mesa Petroleum was off 1/4 to 15 1/4. An investor group led by the company's chairman, T. Boone Pickens, has reached a settlement with Unocal Corp. under which the Pickens group could sustain a loss estimated to be between \$75 million and \$150 million.

Unocal was the biggest loser, off 10 1/4 to 35 1/4.

NYSE Prices Finish Mixed										
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	
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Amgen	800,000	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/8	Amgen	800,000	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	800,000	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/8	Amgen	800,000	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/8

(Continued on Page 14)

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Pepsico, Moscow Sign \$2-Billion Trade Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
MOSCOW — Pepsico Inc. signed a new trade agreement on Tuesday with the Soviet Union that is expected to double production and sales of Pepsi-Cola in the country over the next five years. Officials placed the total value of the accord at about \$2 billion.

The agreement, which runs through 1990, expands on a previous arrangement for exchange marketing of Pepsi-Cola in the Soviet Union and Stolichnaya vodka in the United States.

Current retail sales of Pepsi-Cola in the Soviet Union are about \$200 million annually, and U.S. sales of Stolichnaya vodka are about \$100 million each year, said Pepsico's chief executive officer, Donald M. Kendall, in a prepared statement. "Under this latest agreement, we expect our total business to nearly double," he said.

The agreement was signed at the Foreign Trade Ministry by the Pepsico chairman and by Yuri B. Zilberstein, president of the Soviet Export-Import Co. Pepsico officials contend that the beverage is the most widely available foreign consumer product in the Soviet Union.

The Atlanta-based Coca-Cola Co. also has been making inroads in the Soviet market. Coca-Cola officials announced in January that they had reached agreement to sell Coke in hard-currency stores serving tourists and foreign residents of the capital.

The Coca-Cola agreement followed the expiration of an exclusive agreement between Pepsico and the Soviet government. Coca-Cola also produces Fanta orange soda, the world's third best-selling soft drink behind Coke and Pepsi. Fanta has been widely sold in the Soviet Union since 1979.

Pepsi and Fanta can be purchased in grocery stores as well as from kiosks located along major streets in the Soviet Union's biggest cities and at major sports and recreation facilities.

The first Pepsi bottling plant in the Soviet Union opened in Novosibirsk in 1972, after Pepsico and Moscow signed their first marketing agreement. The Soviets purchased the concentrate to make the soft drink.

Pepsi-Cola, now produced at 14 bottling plants throughout the Soviet Union, sells for about 40 cents per 12-ounce bottle. (AP, Reuters).

## Sainsbury Profit Up 20% in Year

LONDON — J. Sainsbury PLC, the big supermarket operator, reported Tuesday that pre-tax profit for the year ended March 23 rose 20.3 percent, to £156.4 million (about \$195.5 million), from £130 million a year earlier.

The company said sales, including value-added tax, rose 17 percent, to £3.14 billion, from £2.69 billion. Volume growth in its supermarkets in the fiscal year matched the previous year's rate of 9 percent, it said.

Net profit margins on retailing rose to a record 5.06 percent from 4.97 percent, while the group's price competitiveness was further improved. The group opened 15 new supermarkets last year and investment was a record £246 million, the company said.

## Hoffmann-Roche Sales Rose 20% in First Period

Basle — F. Hoffmann-la Roche & Co., the Swiss pharmaceuticals group, said Tuesday that first-quarter group sales rose 20.4 percent from a year earlier, to nearly 2.5 billion Swiss francs (about \$960 million).

The company's chairman, Fritz Gerber, said at a news conference that sales for the first four months of the year were up about 20 percent from a year earlier. In terms of local currencies, the rise in the first quarter was 42 percent, he said.

In the first quarter, pharmaceutical sales rose 25.2 percent, vitamins and chemicals revenue rose 14.7 percent and perfumes and aromas were up 12.2 percent, he said.

Diagnostics sales rose 26.5 percent, instruments rose 13.8 percent, plant-protection material was up 29.5 percent and sales of other products, which last year contributed 0.5 percent to total turnover, rose 64.9 percent.

Mr. Gerber said the group hoped to improve its profitability further this year but made no specific prediction for 1985 group profits. Group net rose 15.8 percent last year, to 380.2 million francs.

The company's 1984 profit rise was less than those reported by its competitors, especially Ciba-Geigy, whose earnings rose 53 percent.

But Mr. Gerber said Hoffmann-la Roche benefited to a lesser extent than its European competitors from the high dollar last year because its U.S. business depends largely on U.S.-made products.

He said Hoffmann carries out about 40 percent of its research in the United States, which meant that its dollar expenditure rose, a factor which partly explained a 14.9-percent increase in research and development last year.

## Brazilian Company Is Mining Profits

(Continued from Page 11)

which he points to with great pride. In both its Carajás project and its older iron ore operations in Minas Gerais state, Rio Doce directly oversees not only production but also railroad transportation, port facilities, bulk carriers, and even marketing. This insures point-to-point control by the company, he says, and thus better efficiency.

But Mr. Batista's real talent, according to his many admirers, is his ability and willingness to look ahead. "He's a walking think tank," one said. Aware of the dangers of overdependence on one commodity, for example, Mr. Batista is looking beyond the Carajás project, even though its resources will not be depleted for about five centuries. His plan is for Rio Doce to diversify into manganese, gold, bauxite, titanium and aluminum.

He watches out for the future of his "system," too. Concerned that the exhaustion of iron ore deposits in the company's Minas Gerais project might render Rio Doce's southern railroad and port system unprofitable, he has involved Rio Doce in promoting agricultural exports from the region. Already soy, rice and other grains are riding the rails to Rio Doce's port facilities at Tubarão and leaving on some of the 50 ships that it owns or charters. "I need to generate business for my logistical system," he said. "One of our best products is the sale of services."

Having spent all but three years of his career in the company, Mr. Batista does not exactly surprise his colleagues with his ideas and innovations. This is the second time that he has engineered big changes at the company's Minas Gerais project. Then, in April 1964, the armed forces toppled the left-leaning government of President João Goulart, and Mr. Batista was fired for suspected leftist sympathies. "It was a ridiculous charge," he recalled. "It stemmed from the fact that we had a social conscience in our projects. I was also once heard talking Russian to President Tito, and that was enough to convince some idiots that I was a Communist. I was actually discussing an iron ore sale to Yugoslavia, which came off."

Even for Rio Doce, however, development of a mine deep in the Amazon was a new experience. It involved building industrial installations, a town, an airport and connecting roads in thick jungle. It also required taking steps to protect the environment and negotiating accords with Indian tribes demanding compensation for activities in or near reservations.

But with all this, preparatory work for the mining advanced ahead of schedule, and the \$1.4-billion railroad to the new port of Ponta da Madeira in Maranhão state was inaugurated last March, six months earlier than expected.

## Europeans Learn by the Book

(Continued from Page 11)

corporate interest in "how to" management books is on the rise. Mounadnock International Ltd., a London-based management training company, runs training programs based on "The One Minute Manager."

Companies that have taken the course and used it in-house include Philips Telecommunication BV, Mobil North Sea Ltd., the British subsidiary of Hospital Corp. of America, and NKP Insurance Group A/S, a Norwegian insurance company.

The book is required reading at the weekly seminars for Hewlett-Packard Co.'s European sales force. "Cultural differences didn't come into play here," said Cees Slenters, manager of training for the sales force. "On the whole Europeans like the style of the book because it reads easily. At first, some have a little smile on their face and think it's cute."

Mr. Hughes cited withdrawal figures from the 102 thrifts as evidence that the limit was restoring stability to the industry.

The net outflow dropped from \$119 million on May 14, the day the order went into effect, to \$275,000 on Friday, he said.

Rio Doce. He joined in 1949, just seven years after it was formed to supply iron ore to the Allies in World War II, and rose quickly to head its Minas Gerais railroad division. In 1961, at the age of 37, he was company president.

Over the next three years, two of which were spent serving simultaneously as minister of mines and energy, Mr. Batista designed the expansion of the company. "We either remained a small company producing three million tons of ore, or we became a big company," he recalled. "To become a big company, we needed markets, and we found one the farthest away in the world — Japan. For this, we needed 100,000-ton carriers, so we also needed a port."

The result was the construction of a new port at Tubarão in Espírito Santo state, within easy reach of the Minas Gerais railroad. "Japan also had to build a new port, because ports are like the lingo — you need two," he quipped. Mr. Batista also thought it would be logical to build a steel complex at Tubarão, but that project was awarded instead to the state steel company, Siderbrás.

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But with all this, preparatory work for the mining advanced ahead of schedule, and the \$1.4-billion railroad to the new port of Ponta da Madeira in Maranhão state was inaugurated last March, six months earlier than expected.

In addition, a U.S. label on a business best-seller can be a two-edged sword, especially in France. When the U.S. economy is doing well, U.S. management techniques are in. But a major recession or a return to the self-doubt that was characteristic of the 1970s could change current favorable perceptions of U.S. management techniques.

## West German Lead Reported in Development of Cable TV

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — West Germany is progressing much more rapidly than Britain and France in developing cable television, according to a report released Tuesday by CIT Research of London.

The report said that about 8.5 percent of households in Western Europe are linked to cable systems and that the figure "could well double within 10 years."

By 1989, the report forecast that 10 percent of West German households would be linked to cable, up from 4.5 percent at present. In the same period, CIT said the figure for Britain is likely to rise to 6.5 percent from 5 percent and for France 4.5 percent from 2 percent.

Anthony D'Abreu, a consultant to CIT, said the faster West German growth reflected heavy spending by the Bundespost, which operates the country's postal and telephone systems. In Britain, private companies are financing cable, and many investors consider the expected returns too low. Mr. D'Abreu said France's anticipated plans to develop a cable system using fiber-optic technology have been set back by the lack of a clear national policy and hesitation among local authorities over the costs involved.

## Barclays Snares Martin Jacob

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Barclays Bank PLC said Tuesday that it had recruited one of London's best-known merchant bankers to head its new securities business.

Barclays said Martin Jacob, 55, now a vice chairman at the merchant bank of Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., would become executive chairman of Barclays de Zoet Wedd, a new securities house being formed by Barclays Merchant Bank and two big London securities firms. Mr. Jacob also was named a deputy chairman of Barclays Bank.

## COMPANY NOTES

Astra AB, a Swedish holding company, said it has concluded an agreement to buy the dental-supplies division of Pierrel SpA, an Italian maker of chemicals and medical supplies, from the Swedish biotechnology company Fermenta AB. Terms were not given.

Biffinger und Berger Bau AG expects to complete more than 3 billion Deutsche marks (\$989 million) worth of construction projects in the current year, from 3.41 billion DM in 1984. The company said it had completed 719 million DM in projects in the first quarter, down 55 million DM from the 1984 period.

Cable & Wireless PLC has announced the purchase of fiber-optic transmission capacity on a Washington-to-Chicago cable being installed by Lightnet, a U.S. fiber-optic network. The agreement, exact terms for which were not given, includes options for C&W to buy other routes on Lightnet's 5,000-mile (8,000-kilometer) U.S. network.

Crown Zellerbach Corp. was the target of a new move by Sir James Goldsmith. Sir James told the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that his investment group bought an additional 1.3 million shares of the company's stock Monday. It raised his stake to 25.02 percent of the stock outstanding, up from 5,482,500 shares, or 20.08 percent, earlier.

Fisons PLC has conditionally agreed to buy the scientific instruments subsidiary of Carlo Erba SpA of Milan and Erba's U.S. instruments distributor for £12.5 million (\$16 million), Fisons said.

General Electric Co. has announced the introduction of an "intelligent" control device that it said would cut in half the cost of installing control systems used to modernize factories. It said the device, called Geniac, can operate independently of the computer to which it is linked.

IBM Corp. has introduced an electronic typewriter for home, school and business use. The machine will cost \$545.

J.C. Penney Co. said it expects earnings for 1985 to exceed the 1984 profit of \$435 million, despite a 19-percent drop in first-quarter profit. Penney reported first-quarter earnings of \$50 million on sales of \$2.80 billion, off from \$69 million on sales of \$2.75 billion a year earlier.

Royal Dutch/Shell Group's settlement with Shell Oil Co.'s shareholders in advance of the companies' merger has been challenged by Shell Oil shareholders. The shareholders said in a court motion in New York that they had been deprived of information on Shell Oil's share of a recent oil discovery.

Scandinavian Airlines System and its Swedish subsidiary, Linjeflyg AB, will ask the government to pay 300 million kronor (\$34.1 million) in compensation for losses incurred by the 18-day civil servants' strike, which ended Monday.

# Aresbank

## Banco Árabe Español

### المصرف العربي الإسباني

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Abdulla A. Saudi:

- On the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Bank the Chairman drew attention to the satisfactory accomplishment of the corporate objectives as established by its institutional founders.
- Net income for 1984 before provisions for portfolio protection and income taxes amounted to Pesetas 4,382 Million, equivalent to US\$ 25.27 Million. Net profits after income taxes and provisions reached Pesetas 1,737 Million.
- Total foreign currency and Peseta deposits both from customers and banks at the end of the year totalled the equivalent of US\$ 1,228 Million.
- At year-end, ARESBANK'S paid-in capital reached Pesetas 9,000 Million while total Shareholders' funds amounted to Pesetas 12,226 Million.
- The Barcelona Branch continues to develop satisfactorily, and the new Office in Marbella is already in full operation.
- ARES BANK'S subsidiaries have continued to expand, reaching consolidated profits of Pesetas 128 Million.

## Audited balance sheet\* (in millions of Spanish pesetas) - December 31st

ASSETS	1983	1984	LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	1983	1984
Cash and Bank of Spain	251	1,792	Deposits	6,233	7,610
Due from banks	125,784	140,276	Due to banks	200,877	202,005
Loans and bills portfolio	91,908	84,799	Cash bonds	3,700	3,255
Provision for possible loan and bill losses	2,599	4,997	Accrued interest payable	2,969	3,548
	89,309	79,802	Notes payable and other liabilities	1,458	2,927
Securities portfolio	7,729	6,825	Current income tax	418	403
Bank premises and equipment net of allowances for depreciation	1,412	1,383	Other liabilities	2,150	13,305
Accrued interest receivable	3,131	3,471		217,805	233,053
Other assets	2,018	13,476	Pension plan	6	9
	229,634	247,025	SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Acceptances, documentary credits, guarantees and notes with bank endorsement	53,732	39,837	Share capital	10,500	10,500
	283,366	286,862	Capital increase not yet paid-in	3,750	1,500
			Paid-in share capital	6,750	9,000
			Retained earnings	3,512	3,226
			Net income for the year	1,561	1,737
				11,823	13,963
				229,634	247,025
			Acceptances, documentary credits, guarantees and notes with bank endorsement per contra	53,732	39,837
				283,366	286,862

156.70 Ptas. 1983

Mid market rate exchange: 1 US\$ = 173.40 Ptas. 1984

\* These are abbreviated financial statements extracted from those expressed in Pesetas audited by Ernst & Whinney. Full audited financial statements are available upon request to the Bank.



# CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

(Incorporated with limited liability in the Cayman Islands)

U.S. \$150,000,000

Floating Rate Notes due 2000

Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

BANCO CENTRAL, S.A.

(Incorporated with limited liability in Spain)

Bankers Trust International Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Bank America Capital Markets Group

Bank of Tokyo International Limited

Banque Nationale de Paris

Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group

Citicorp Capital Markets Group

Crédit Commercial de France

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Dai-ichi Kangyo International Limited

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

First Chicago Limited

IBJ International Limited

LTCB International Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Merrill Lynch Capital Markets

Mitsubishi Finance International Limited Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corporation (Europe) S.A.

Morgan Guaranty Ltd

Morgan Stanley International

Nippon Credit International (HK) Ltd.

Orion Royal Bank Limited

Paine Webber International

Sanwa International Limited

Saudi International Bank

Shearson Lehman Brothers International

Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Sumitomo Finance International

Takugin International Bank (Europe) S.A.

Westpac Banking Corporation

Yasuda Trust Europe Limited

April, 1985

U.S. Futures May 21

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

Grains

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Metals

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Livestock

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes Cattle, Hogs, etc.

Food

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Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes various stocks and indices.

Continued from Page 12

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes various stocks and indices.

Industrials

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U.S. Futures May 21

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U.S. Futures May 21

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Asian Commodities May 21

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Singapore Rubber

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U.S. Treasury Bill Rates May 21

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Richardson Savings & Loan Bank and Trust Company

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Paris Commodities May 21

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Dividends May 21

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London Metals May 21

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Cash Prices May 21

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S&P 100 Index Options May 20

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DM Futures Options May 21

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Trade Surplus Narrows in Japan

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U.S. Futures May 21

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## Over-the-Counter

**NASDAQ National Market Prices****May 2**[illegible][illegible]

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A Scheme or Arrangement dated 17th May 1983 providing, among other things, for the exchange of bearer shares of Global Natural Resources Limited, formerly Global Natural Resources PLC, a company organised under the laws of England (Global-UK), for registered shares of Global Natural Resources Inc., a company organised under the laws of the State of New Jersey (USA (Global-US)), became effective in July 1983 pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement, and all issued and outstanding shares of Global-UK have been cancelled. The entitled holders only to obtain registered shares of Global-US in exchange for their bearer shares of Global-UK and have otherwise ceased to have effect.

Holders of shares of Global-UK will not be entitled to receive dividends or notice of meetings or be able to vote or otherwise participate in the affairs of Global-US unless and until their bearer shares of Global-UK and the Form of Application to receive registered shares of Global-US, legibly completed, are received by the Exchange Agent named below and the shares of Global-US are registered in the name of such holders. Accordingly holders of bearer shares of Global-UK are strongly urged to write to one of the addresses given below to obtain Forms of Application.

Forms of Application may be obtained from the following:

**Exchange Agent:**  
**Registrar and Transfer Company**  
Attn: Exchange Department, 10 Commerce Drive  
Cranford, New Jersey 07016, USA

or from:  
**Global Natural Resources Inc.**  
5300 Memorial Drive, Suite 900  
Houston, Texas 77007, USA

or from:  
**Hambros Bank Ltd**  
Attn: Stock Counter, 41 Bishopsgate  
London, England EC2P 2AA

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(Continued on Page 17)

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## BUSINESS PEOPLE

Merrill Lynch  
Hires Europe,  
Mideast Head

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Merrill Lynch & Co. confirmed Tuesday that it had hired Stanislas Yassukovich, a pioneer of the Eurobond market, as chairman of its operations in Europe and the Middle East.

The appointment of Mr. Yassukovich, 50, was foreshadowed earlier this month when he abruptly

resigned as chief executive of European Banking Co., a London investment bank. Mr. Yassukovich had favored the sale of EBC to Merrill, but other senior EBC executives rejected the idea.

The seven European banks that own EBC are holding talks aimed at selling the bank, beset by falling profits in recent years. The most likely buyer is Aetna Life & Casualty Co. of the United States, a source close to the negotiations said. The asking price is believed to be \$25 million to \$30 million (\$32 million to \$38 million).

Mr. Yassukovich takes up his

new post as Merrill prepares for the opening of the London stock market to greater participation by foreign banks and securities houses. He said the job will allow him to develop one of his pet themes: the growth of a global market in leading equities.

"The equity markets will follow the evolution of the bond markets and become more internationalized," Mr. Yassukovich predicted. Dow Chemical Co. said Frank P. Popoff has been named an executive vice president and a member of the executive committee. He will move to Dow's headquarters in Midland, Michigan, and will be

succeeded as president of Dow Chemical Europe in Zurich by Andrew J. Butler, formerly chemical vice president of Dow Chemical. In his new post, Mr. Popoff will have responsibility for all of Dow's non-U.S. operating areas. He also assumes responsibility for the global operations function and for global employee relations.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. said Michael Lidenburg, a director, will become the London-based merchant bank's resident director in Japan. His responsibilities will cover the activities of the Schroder Group's two representative offices in Tokyo.

## Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

May 21

Sales in  
This Week Low 3 P.M. Close

(Continued from Page 16)

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## SPORTS

## Italian Champion Verona Shakes Up the Status Quo

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — One cannot be sure they are all gentlemen in Verona, but how modestly they step up to the summit of Italian football.

Having waited 82 years in line behind the moguls of Milan and Rome and Turin, the soccer players of Hellas-Verona AC have brought their pleasant northern city to its first national championship.

While others scrambled to throw billions of lire at the feet of idols Maradona and Rummenigge, Verona's players and manager, Claudio Ranieri, have been modest and steady.

Verona's polite waiting two years ago, when it led the *campionato* for half a season, was ignored after it fell away to fourth place. This time, leading from start to finish, it has claimed the prize by means of carefulness, correctness and consistency.

Europe awakes slowly to such surprises, preoccupied with matters more in keeping with the power-to-the-mighty theme. See how little the status quo is disturbed.

The French probably knew all along that Bordeaux, featuring half the nation's splendid international side, would retain the trophy. Ajax is champion of the Netherlands for the 18th time, Barcelona in Spain for the 10th, Porto of Portugal for the sixth.

In Germany — East or West — Dynamo Berlin expects a seventh consecutive crown and Bayern Munich an eighth title overall.

The giants are so comparatively wealthy, so rich in tradition, belief and know-how, that if they falter it is often a case of someone getting too big for his boots —

too old, too complacent or too sated with success.

Maybe those things let Verona in. Breaking Italy's big-city monopoly is certainly rare: Cagliari, in 1970, was last to do it, and Cagliari has twice since fallen into Serie B, the second division.

Few of the 36,000 revelers in Verona's Piazza Olympia last Sunday gave a damn what became of Cagliari. Yet, wide apart in temperament and geography, the two clubs bear some comparisons.

Fifteen years ago, Cagliari's coach, Manlio Scopigno, had a striker named Gigi Riva whose left foot, deadlier than Paolo Rossi's, could score half the goals required to win a championship. Riva, bought for a song from Third Division Legnano, helped Cagliari from Second to First Division and scored 21 times in 28 games during the championship season.

Scopigno's masterpiece was keeping Riva out of Juventus's hands and building a team of still hungry castoffs. Goalie Enrico Albertini and right wing Angelo Domenghini, discarded by Fiorentina and Internazionale, were notable Cagliari successes.

If a Riva exists in Serie C, he is Italy's best kept secret. Foreigners, brought in two by two, are replacing the Italian star.

Yet how could the blue-and-yellow of Verona, without bankrupting a tidily controlled organization, compete with \$7 million transfer fees and \$1 million salaries? Coach Osvaldo Bagnoli, given the patience of a smaller club, knew how.

His formula both moves with the times and repeats the stealth with which Scopigno dealt the Cagliari cards. Verona, too,

moved shrewdly for players mistakenly abandoned — and moved quickly in foreign trade.

First came Jost Dircen, the industrious little Brazilian winger who, disaffected by Spain and mistrusted as a spent force, fulfilled the old Riva role of sparking promotion from Serie B. Next Verona hired the experienced Polish defender Wladyslaw Zmuda and the battling Scot Joe Jordan.

Then, last year, after virtually every major figure who could be tempted by the lire

## ROB HUGHES

was already signed up, Bagnoli went shopping. He pounced at the European Championships in France.

The rustling of lire whispered along the grapevine to the camps of West Germany and Denmark. Bagnoli, it seemed, admired power and athleticism. He bought Preben Elkjaer, the Danish full back whose muscular thrust for action and goals proved him more durable than Denmark's more celebrated artists.

Nothing could distract Elkjaer's head-down attacking persistence, but many believe West Germany's terrible form had something to do with the preoccupation of its Adidas defender, Hans-Peter Briegel, while he negotiated with Verona.

Maybe that's why Franz Beckenbauer, who took over as manager of West Germany after last summer's flop, has shown such animosity toward Briegel, whose displays in Italy have consistently overshadowed bigger names and whose match-winning goals have been as telling as Elkjaer's.

The blond Briegel is used to making an impact. He stands 6-foot-2 (1.87 meters), weighs in at more than 200 pounds (90.7 kilograms) and, as a trained decathlete, has run 100 meters in 10.9 seconds. "When Briegel is moving at full pace," commented Jupp Derwall, the former Bundestrainer, "no one likes to play against him. Once you have collided with 90 kilos traveling at that speed, you don't want any more of it."

There is much more to Verona than the two imports. Antonio Di Gennaro, released by his beloved Fiorentina, has blossomed into a playmaker for the Italian national team; and Pietro Fanna and Giuseppe Galderisi, both discarded by Juventus, give pace and skill that, again, have been recognized by the Italian national manager, Enzo Bearzot.

Galderisi is the ideal foil to Elkjaer, diminutive enough to remind the Dane of that daring little pinner Allan Simonsen and, at 22, having years ahead to acquire the wisdom Juventus was right three years ago in suspecting there was something special about the teenager who burst onto its team with six goals in 16 games; Juventus was wrong in letting Galderisi go.

And there is one more assured young international succeeding at Verona after failing among the gods. Roberto Tricella came from Milan, the grooming ground for defensive *liberos* (sweepers), but was rejected at 20 by Internazionale six years ago. Tricella is shaping up as the next Italian master of defense. The *libero* sits at the heart of defense, holding the reins, free to move to cover all others' mistakes, encouraged to support at midfield or to go all the way into attack.

It was around Tricella's dependability that Verona has won its championship. The Veroneses have reminded us that, for all the influence of the Platinis and Bradys and Antonionis, Italy's true nature is *cattolico* — layer upon layer of organized caution.

In the championship's 30 games, Verona scored just 42 goals and conceded a mere 20 — both totals inflated by the mad aberration of a 5-3 victory over Udinese in March. All else, including the two defeats (to Avellino in January, minutes from the end, and in April to Torino by the game's only goal), has been a question of nerve.

Against major rivals, Verona either sneaked a one-goal victory or more likely contrived a scoreless draw, leaving its consistency against lower teams to fetch in the glory. Not flinching on paper but, like grain in a block of wood, containing all manner of intricate pattern. That is Italy; that is *cattolico*.

Only in the home stretch, playing for \$8,400 per man per victory, did the Veroneses look less than certain. Maybe that nervousness related to fears that the team's coach/father figure, Bagnoli, might desert his boys on the threshold. He talked with Cremona, and rumor spread that the intrepid Bagnoli preferred new challenge — rebuilding an ailing club away from the limelight.

But Verona also talked, and it came up with the goods to keep Bagnoli, who to the relief of castoffs, young players and previously overlooked foreigners, announced he could not resist leading them into Europe as champions. Forward the unforeseen Italian hero.



Giuseppe Galderisi embraced Preben Elkjaer (11) after Elkjaer's goal against Atalanta secured the title for Verona.

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Monday's Line Scores

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Chicago	9-1	Los Angeles	1-0
Toronto	6-2	San Diego	1-0
Seattle	4-1	San Francisco	1-0
San Diego	4-1	Los Angeles	1-0
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## Congress: Dollar Signs

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